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ONE YEAR, SERVICE INDIVIDUALS... \$4.00
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This Week—

By M.I.N.I.

Can you figure what your pay is worth in actual purchasing power? If you can, with the daily quotation from the Treasury, move to the head of the class. This I do know! Our pay is stationary. The purchasing power of the dollar is depreciating. Help us in this situation, Mr. President. Increase our pay.

The Government is lending 50 cents on a bushel of corn, 10 cents on a pound of cotton, and will later determine the loan value of wheat, rye, hogs, etc. It is loaning on houses and lots and on farms, to banks and businesses. Why not loan to the Services, and give them the benefit of the low interest rate. That would be a boon, wouldn't it? And there would be repayment.

If anybody thinks the Army and the Navy are fighting each other, look at the 50-50 division of the \$15,000,000 allocated by the President to Service aviation. General MacArthur and Admiral Standley are men of common sense. But the Army and Navy know that.

I told you General MacArthur would bring home the bacon. He did so with the sum obtained from aviation and with \$10,000,000 obtained for motorization. And that isn't all. Look out for additional sums for motorization, mechanization, aircraft and anti-aircraft. Keep your eyes and ears open, Infantry, Field Artillery and Air Corps!

Admiral Standley believes in calling a spade a spade. He exposes to the American people as to the world the weaknesses of the American Fleet. The truth will out, and it is wiser to tell it now before it is too late. You are on your job, Admiral.

General Johnson, loud speaker of the NRA, is conveying through the press the threat that Henry Ford will be debarred from getting Army and Navy contracts. But membership in the NRA is not essential to government contracts, merely observance of its code conditions as to wages and hours. Watch for the show down, and see if I am not right.

Still the propaganda continues against Secretary Dern. Perhaps you never heard of it, but there is a magazine called Real America which contains an article signed by Gene Ingen, which translated means "no name," devoted to an attack upon Secretary Dern as a pacifist. Well, as a pacifist, Mr. Dern is an admirable Secretary of War.

Did you note that Rear Admiral King is advocating the construction of more dirigibles? Bully for you, Admiral. The trip of the Akron across the United States and of the Graf Zeppelin from Germany to South America to Chicago ought to convince doubters that the United States needs this type of craft. Lets have more of them.

(Please turn to Page 174)

Admiral Standley Cites Navy's Inadequateness

Reporting to the people of the United States on Navy Day as the official of the Government "responsible for the operations of the fleet and its readiness for war," Admiral William H. Standley issued a solemn warning that the Navy was composed largely of "second-rate" and "obsolete" ships.

"Today we find our fleet undermanned, badly in need of repairs and modernization, and with many of its units so old as to be obsolete and useless if pitted against modern ships of the same type," the Chief of Naval Operations asserted in the feature address of the Navy Day program.

Although the new building program will go a long ways to overcome this neglect, "this does not go far enough," Admiral Standley declared. Adoption of an annual program of building by the next Congress and an increase in personnel is necessary, he stated. Until the complement of men on ships is increased from 80 to 85 per cent of authorized strength the Navy "cannot be considered ready to meet an emergency," the Chief of Operations said.

Speeches by Acting Secretary of the Navy Henry L. Roosevelt, Adm. David F. Sellers, Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet, Rear Adm. Ernest J. King, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, and many other officers of the Navy were heard at various points throughout the country yesterday. Many of the addresses were broadcast over nation-wide radio hook-ups. At every naval shore station and many ships of the Fleet "open house" was held. Yesterday afternoon a program was broadcast from the new airship Macon cruising over the United States Fleet concentrated off San Pedro. Messages of greeting were received in the United States from Adm. Frank B. Upham, Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet, from far-off Shanghai, and from Rear Adm. Charles S. Freeman, commander of the Special Service Squadron now in Cuban waters.

In a message to the Fleet, Secretary of the Navy Claude A. Swanson declared that "the Navy may well take heart and look forward with renewed hope to the future."

President Roosevelt in a Navy Day
(Please turn to Page 166)

Attention: Mr. President

Note this typical pension case:

(Case No. 17)

Widow of a colonel who retired in 1920 after thirty years service in the United States Army, having been a distinguished graduate of Army school of the line as well as a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, and had meritorious service during the Spanish War and World War. His widow's pension has been cut from \$30.00 per month to \$15.00 per month.

Surely you will not permit the infliction of this hardship upon aged and deserving women!

Heads Superior Company



CAPT. FRANK LARUE, INF., USA.

Co. 828 Wins Journal CCC Awards in 8th CA

High up in the White River National Forest of Colorado, the Eighth Corps Area found its outstanding Civilian Conservation Corps Company—No. 828, under command of Capt. Frank LaRue, Inf. USA.

CCC No. 828's official post office designation is Marvine, Colo., but actually it is 35 miles from the nearest town and 75 miles from the nearest railroad. The enrolled personnel is composed of about half Denver boys and the balance from the western slope of Colorado.

As commander of the company, Captain LaRue, together with the commanders of the companies selected under War Department regulations from the other eight corps areas, will come to Washington where on Thanksgiving Day he will receive from General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL Gold Medal for his achievement.

Other officers on duty with the camp will receive the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL silver buttons, while the enlisted men of the regular Army will be awarded the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL bronze buttons.

The other officers on duty at the camp were Capt. Paul J. Roberts, FA-Res, Capt. C. Wilber Scoville, FA-Res, and 1st Lt. G. A. Brightwell, Med-Res.

Captain LaRue received his first military command duty as a non-commissioned officer in the United States Marine Corps. He enlisted in the Marines in June, 1912, and served until 1916. Upon discharge from the Marine Corps he enlisted in the 1st Infantry, Arizona National Guard, where he soon became

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Announce War College, Leavenworth Policies

War Department policies governing the selection and apportionment of student officers for the Command and General Staff School class of 1934-36 and for the Army War College class of 1934-35 have been approved by the Secretary of War and were made public this week.

The size of the class at the War College remains the same as last year—75 student officers with the same apportionment between the arms and services. The class at the Command and General Staff School, Leavenworth, is increased from 113 for the 1933-35 class, to 117, the additional students being allotted one each to the Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, Air Corps and Corps of Engineers.

Last year's Leavenworth policy provided that "in general" the selection of officers for duty as students there "will be confined to those with a general rating of 'superior'." That specific requirement is softened in the new policy, being changed to read that the Chiefs of Arms and Services recommending officers for selection "will give first consideration to those with the highest general efficiency ratings."

Both policies contain a new paragraph giving the Chief of Staff final power in selecting the student officers, in the case of Leavenworth because the school's objective "is the training of officers for service on the General Staff," and in the case of the War College because one of its principal objectives "is the training of officers for service on the War Department General Staff."

In the Leavenworth policy there is also a new paragraph urging that the officers recommended for student duty there be more evenly distributed throughout the eligible grades, which as last year, include all above second lieutenant. "As some former policies," it is stated, "have resulted in the concentration of the General Staff Corps Eligible List among the senior grades, it is hoped that consideration may be given to a certain number of candidates from the lower half of the first lieutenants of the Arms."

The full text of the new Leavenworth policy follows:

"1. The following policy governing the selection and apportionment of student officers to attend the 1934-1936 course at the Command and General Staff School is communicated to you for your information and guidance.

2. Number and apportionment.

"a. The number of officers of the Regular Army who will be detailed to commence the course in September 1934 will be 177, subdivided as follows:

From the Arms..... 108
From the Services.... 9

"b. The apportionment of student officers to the Arms will be as follows:

Infantry 41
Cavalry 10
Field Artillery 19
Coast Artillery Corps.. 11
Air Corps 17
Corps of Engineers.... 3
Signal Corps 7

(Please turn to Page 165)

Varied Opinions held by Editors on Merits of German Withdrawal from League

Reaction to the withdrawal of Germany from the Geneva Disarmament Conference and from the League of Nations has been varied. Editors of some of the leading newspapers hold Germany solely responsible for the situation that has arisen, while others contend that France and Great Britain have brought matters about by refusing to make any progress toward disarmament. One section of the American press takes no sides, but repeatedly asserts that the United States should leave the whole question alone so as to not be involved in what they believe to be an inevitable war. Other editors contend that the talk of war is unjustified as the people of the world would not consider another conflict like the last one.

"Voices both in Europe and in the United States that have been predicting a speedy outbreak of war have become more shrill since Germany's withdrawal from the League of Nations and from the Disarmament Conference," states the *New York Times*. "It will come, according to those who thus argue, in one of two ways. There will be, sooner rather than later, acts of aggressive hostility by Germany. Or, in order to forestall them, France and her allies, together with at least acquiescence on the part of Great Britain, will begin a 'preventive war.'"

"But Locarno was a solemn pledge to prevent an aggressive war by any of the contracting nations. Should Germany suddenly throw a hostile force across the French frontier, Great Britain would be bound to fight again along with France. But similarly would she be bound to side with Germany against an aggressive attack by France. That would seem to put out of the range of possibility anything like a preventive war. While it is true that the Four-Power treaty, sponsored by Mussolini, has not yet been formally ratified, it has been virtually agreed to by the respective governments, and there can be little doubt that Italy would seek to bring it into force if an armed collision were really threatened. In addition, France has her separate network of treaties with Poland and the members of the Little Entente which would be certain to make even Hitler think twice before rushing into war.

"The greatest deterrent to war is not written in any treaty or in any law. It is the still strong conviction of millions of thinking people in all nations that another general war would make an end, as Mr. Baldwin said, of the 'civilization that we know.' In spite of the belligerent talk of young men in Germany and other countries who have no personal knowledge and have little understanding of the miseries of the Great War, too many have its horrors stamped upon their memory to permit an impetuous young generation to renew, or even make more terrible, its cruelty and destructiveness. A burnt world still dreads the fire. The real 'preventive war' was waged between 1914 and 1918. If the lesson of that will not prevent a similar holocaust for a long time to come, then statesmanship must be paralyzed, the general intelligence made a mockery and religion itself rendered a dead thing."

"We trust that President Roosevelt will continue to keep out of European political messes," the *Newport Daily News* states.

"His declaration, 'We are not interested in the political elements or any

purely European aspect of the picture. We again make clear that we are in no way politically aligned with any European power,' is American and direct and we hope that he will stick to it.

"We had one disastrous experience in Europe during the never-to-be-forgotten years 1917 and 1918. It was enough.

"It is said that since the German announcement of withdrawal from the League of Nations President Roosevelt has been deluged with mail from Americans, protesting that they want no interference in Europe, and that we have troubles of our own aplenty, without applying to Europe for more."

The *London Morning Post* comments:

"Unfortunately, all the evidence goes to show that Germany is not a nation with a will to peace. So far from trying to live down her past, she is surpassing today the wildest extravagances of the ex-Kaiser's 'shining armor' vein. Occasional utterances of pacific temper (such as Herr Hitler's famous speech last May) have been made for consumption abroad. Germany, says Herr Hitler, does not want war. Of course not, *now*, for she is not prepared. But there is more than a suspicion that she is trading on her neighbors' aversion from war until she is ready to strike at them with a good chance of success. And that suspicion will continue to grow until at least the Nazis stop training their youth to regard death as dishonorable anywhere but on the field of battle. A nation perverted with such ideas as these is not to be trusted with the sinews of aggression."

"The German action is a menace to Europe's peace," states the *San Diego Union*, "but it is a menace which France and England have created. Hitlerism is a result, not a prime cause.

"The essential fact is that 'disarmament' by the Geneva-conference formula has been going on for 12 years, and that at the end of this time the nations of Europe are armed—with the exception of Germany and Austria—to a degree that would have seemed incredible and fantastic in 1914. The latest Geneva proposal—the French plan for a four-year standstill with armament at the present level—is a devastating summary of the situation."

"Furthermore, its practical bearing upon Germany is outrageous and unjustifiable. It came as a climax to a long series of developments which might have been definitely calculated to produce the very result which England and France now hail with such indignation. As if by concerted intent, the Geneva proceedings have had the practical effect of building French armament—incidentally, the armament of the Little Entente—at the expense of German security. Constant, consistent promotion of this overbearing military power followed the German soil and sowed the seeds for Hitlerism. It is now producing a crop. There may be a harvest."

"As the case stands today, however, England and France are plainly upon all fours with Germany. They, too, stand revealed as participants in a dangerous intrigue. They are poker players who have taunted a rival to call their bluff. And now, when the rival 'calls,' they are trying to persuade world opinion to condemn the rival for playing poker. They have been playing poker, too."

Navy Reorganization

What is expected to be the final meeting of the Roosevelt Navy Reorganization Board has been set for next week and at that time decision will be reached as to its long awaited report.

It is understood that eventual abolition of some of the Staff Corps is not contemplated in the recommendations of the board. Some curtailment in numbers of the various Corps is expected to be recommended, however. The report will probably urge that a policy be adopted whereby line officers, graduates of the Navy Postgraduate Schools, take over some of the duties of Staff Corps officers and are classified in the same manner as are now engineering-duty-only officers.

The recommendation contemplates to a limited extent taking over some of the Staff Corps' works, and does not involve the eventual disappearance of any Corps.

Another matter being seriously considered by the Board is the old proposal to consolidate the Pay Department and the Quartermasters Department of the Marine Corps. Decision has not yet been reached on this matter. It is understood. It will be one of the principal matters before the Board at its meeting next week.

New River and Harbor Division

In order to more effectively carry out the large amount of work to be undertaken with the allotments exceeding \$43,000,000 made by the Public Works Administration for the improvement of the Missouri River, including the Fort Peck Dam, the Secretary of War yesterday announced the creation of a new river and harbor division to be known as the "Missouri River Division", with headquarters at Kansas City, Mo., to supervise all work on the Missouri River except the small portion near the mouth, which is under the St. Louis District.

Lt. Col. Richard C. Moore, who has been for some years Sector Engineer in charge of the work on the Missouri River and is thoroughly familiar with it, has been selected as Division Engineer. Capt. Theodore Wyman, now District Engineer at Kansas City, has been designated as Colonel Moore's assistant, in order that his exceptional qualifications may be fully utilized.

Under this division three Districts are to be organized:

One at Kansas City, Mo., to be in immediate charge of the improvement of the Missouri River and its tributaries from St. Joseph, Mo., to Hermann, Mo.;

One at Omaha, Neb., in immediate charge of the improvement of the Missouri River and its tributaries from the mouth of the Yellowstone River to St. Joseph;

And the third, with headquarters temporarily at Glasgow, Mont., but later at the dam site, to be known as the "Fort Peck District," and to be charged with the construction of the Fort Peck Dam.

Each one of these Districts will be placed in charge of a competent officer, experienced in construction work of magnitude.

Secretary Commends General Brown

Maj. Gen. Lytle Brown, whose tour as Chief of Engineers expired Sept. 30, reverted to his permanent Army rank of Brigadier General and has recently been ordered to the Panama Canal Zone for duty as Commandant of the Atlantic Sector of the Zone.

In appreciation of his splendid work as Chief of Engineers, the Secretary of War has written General Brown as follows:

"October 20, 1933.

"Dear General Brown:

"I cannot let you terminate your four years' tour as Chief of Engineers without making of permanent record my deep appreciation of the splendid services you have rendered in that important post.

"The Corps of Engineers has never before, in peace, encountered problems of greater difficulty and magnitude than those successfully solved by it during the period you served as its head. Extensive projects, for which the Federal government has provided hundreds of millions of dollars, have been initiated and carried on under your personal supervision. All phases of this work have been executed with efficiency, promptitude, and maximum benefit to the country. They have been administered so as to further, in effective manner, the purposes of the President's program for economic rehabilitation. I feel that to these results nothing has contributed more than your

sound judgment, tireless energy and devotion to duty.

"I want to thank you for your loyal and cooperative spirit. I can wish for you no greater future success than one equalling the outstanding record you have established as Chief of the U. S. Army Engineers.

"With cordial personal regards,

"Very sincerely yours,

"GEO. H. DERN

"Secretary of War."

Pay for Armory Drills

Whether officers and enlisted men of the National Guard will receive pay for 36 or 34 drills during the current fiscal year is now before the Comptroller General for decision.

Earlier in the year when Budget Director Lewis Douglas set the number of armory drills for the Guard at 36, it was assumed that this meant that 36 drills would be held and that pay for this number would be allowed. Now the point comes up however as to whether pay for 36 or 34 will be allowed. The Comptroller General ruled several years ago that while at that time 48 drills were authorized for the National Guard, they could be paid for but 46 drills. He based his ruling on the contention that National Guard units were in camp two weeks during the year and while they were being paid for camp training they could not be paid for armory drill training.

The question now arises, whether since the drills were cut from 48 to 36, whether the Comptroller will not rule that drill pay is not cut from 46 to 34. "Appropriate duty" pay to staff officers is also involved in the pending decision. The War Department has submitted an elaborate brief and strong representations to Comptroller McCarl that drill pay for 36 drills should be allowed. A decision is expected within the next few days.

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since October 20, 1933.

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—Augustus F. Dannemiller, Inf., No. 14, Page 160, July 1933, A. L. & Dir. Vacancies—None. Senior Lt. Col.—Alfred A. Hickox, Inf.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—Otto H. Schrader, CAC, No. 601, Page 162. Vacancies—None. Senior Maj.—Robert E. Guthrie, CAC.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Charles E. Rayens, Inf., No. 2343, Page 168. Vacancies—None. Senior Capt.—Charles H. Jones, Inf.

Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—George A. McHenry, Jr., AC, No. 5790, Page 181. Vacancies—None. Senior 1st Lt.—Seward W. Hulse, QMC.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Gordon P. Saville, AC, No. 8487, Page 190. Vacancies—None. Senior 2nd Lt.—Charles B. Overacker, Jr., AC.

NAVY PROMOTION STATUS

Oct. 27, 1933

The following shows the name of the junior officer in the ranks indicated:

Rear Adm. Charles R. Train, Capt. William S. Farber, Comdr. H. L. White, Lt. Comdr. F. A. Hardesty, Lt. E. A. Taylor, Jr.

Medical Corps

Rear Adm. James C. Pryor, Capt. J. G. Zeigler, Comdr. V. H. Carson, Lt. Comdr. H. C. Johnston, Lt. C. V. Green, Jr.

Dental Corps

Comdr. A. G. Lyle, Lt. Comdr. H. G. Ralph, Lt. E. H. Delaney.

Supply Corps

Rear Adm. J. J. Cheatham, Capt. J. E. Knapp, Comdr. H. G. Bowerfind, Lt. Comdr. D. F. Zimmerman, Lt. A. P. Randolph, Lt. (jg) C. T. Abbott.

Chaplain Corps

Capt. E. A. Duff, Comdr. T. L. Kirkpatrick, Lt. Comdr. J. M. Hester, Lt. G. L. Markle.

Construction Corps

Rear Adm. H. G. Gillmor, Capt. J. O. Gawne, Comdr. B. S. Bullard, Lt. Comdr. A. S. Pitre, Lt. J. J. Scheibeler.

Civil Engineer Corps

Rear Adm. R. E. Bakenhus, Capt. E. Whitman, Comdr. H. F. Bruns, Lt. Comdr. R. R. Yates, Lt. W. B. Short.

MARINE CORPS PROMOTION STATUS

Oct. 27, 1933

Will make number in grade indicated on Last Commissioned next Vacancy.

Colonel

C. R. Sanderson, AQM W. N. Hill

Lieutenant Colonel

P. A. Capron E. A. Ostermann

Major

A. H. Turner Peter Conachy

Captain

D. Byfield R. C. Alburger

First Lieutenant

E. S. Piper F. M. McAllister

Did You Read the following important service stories last week:

Further analysis of the evil effects of the "Pay Freeze"; Tsing-tao bids farewell to Admiral M. M. Taylor; Public Works Administration directs more costly construction of Coast Guard cutters; World Disarmament and the United States; Quartermaster Corps Construction Service speeds housing program; National Guard camp building projects rushed?

If not, you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot get this vital information from any other source.

How to Prepare for Service in the Tropics

By COL. E. B. VEDDER, MC, USA

TIMES change and we change with them, hence what was good advice five years ago may not be so good today. However, the tropical climate changes very little. It is always warm and frequently moist, not to say wet, yet the climate itself is not unhealthy if personal habits be adapted to it. An old Indian saying is that in the middle of the day no one is abroad but dogs and Englishmen.

There is no physical preparation for tropical service other than the usual good health, and the vaccination against small-pox and typhoid required in Army Regulations. This should be completed with before leaving the home station, and the vaccination register should be carried to present to port authorities. There is no preventive treatment for seasickness, but as you will not believe this you will probably buy Mothersills remedy, and you may believe it afterwards.

Usually the first thing to decide is what to take and what to leave at home. A few woolen clothes are essential even when sailing from New York in summer, for it is almost invariably cold leaving San Francisco. But no excess of woolens should be carried because in the tropics they are a constant care and must be either sunned frequently or kept in a dry closet to prevent mildew. Take all the light clothes you have for the trip but do not buy any extra. Men can obtain both khaki uniforms and civilian clothes better and cheaper in Manila or Panama than at home, and the same is true for dresses, for silk may be purchased for the price of cotton at home. It was formerly necessary to take many shoes, but this is no longer true; they can be purchased locally.

Try to carry all the clothes required for the voyage in suitcases and a steamer trunk that will go under the berth. There is nothing more destructive to the temper or the morals than going down to the trunk room when it is hot, or in a rough sea.

With regard to furniture, take no upholstered articles. They are too hot and will also mildew, and that applies also to curtains and hangings. Take no veneered furniture for the veneer will peel. Formerly I should have said take no rugs, but more people are now taking and using them. They are an additional care, and many prefer to buy Chinese rugs which are very good and relatively cheap. If they are used for a year they enter the United States duty free. Take any solid furniture you wish, kitchen utensils, dishes, beds, linen and silver, though you will have to watch your silver. It may be shipped by express to the transport at full valuation for surprisingly little. Do not buy any extra dishes as there is usually a good selection of Japanese and Canton China on hand in Manila or Panama. Wicker, grass and cane furniture can also be purchased locally and brought home for porch furniture or sold second hand on leaving, though it is amazing how valuable they are when you buy and how worthless when you sell.

You will need an automobile and it may be taken on the transport (at a price). I shall not give the details as

they will probably all be changed by a new decision before this is printed. Take what money you require for the trip, hotel, meals and commissary purchases on the transport, and incidentals. No checks are cashed on the boat and finance offices will not cash their own government checks. They probably know what they are worth better than we do. There is nothing more distressing than to be without funds other than a United States Government check which everyone regards with a cold fishy eye. Verb. Sap.

National Aeronautic Association

The National Aeronautic Association, an outstanding influence in the development of the aviation industry and civil aeronautics, has made Air Defense a major part of its program.

Meeting last week in Washington the Association voted to appoint a "committee known as the Committee on Air Defense." "The duties of this committee," the resolution stated, "shall be to collect and disseminate all such information on the subject of air defense as is in the public interest, for the purpose of making certain that at all times the United States will have an Air Defense adequate to protect the rights of this nation and its citizens as well as to maintain our national security among the nations of the world."

Thus the association will have a three-pointed program: Air Defense, Civil Aeronautics, and sporting aircraft.

The Association went on record in support of the projects requested of the Public Works Administration by the Army Air Corps and the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics, and urged that not less than \$60,000,000 be expended for new military and Naval aircraft.

Construction of at least 300 new landing fields in the rugged and heavily wooded portions of the National domain by the boys of the Civilian Conservation Corps was asked of the Director of Emergency Conservation Work.

F. Trubee Davison, former Assistant Secretary of War for Air, was elected a vice president of the association. Maj. Robert F. Garland, Air-Res, was elected secretary. Among the new District vice presidents is Col. Philip G. Kemp, Air-Res, while among the state governors are Maj. Carlos L. Reavis, Air-Res, of Denver, Colo.; Col. Philip G. Kemp, Air-Res, of Chicago, Ill.; Col. Floyd E. Evans, of Lansing, Mich.; and Maj. Robert Haverty, Air-Res, of Memphis, Tenn.

Hiram Bingham, who was re-elected president of the Association, devoted an entire address to a plea for more attention to aviation in the National Defense.

"There is no way in which we can better serve the cause of international peace," Mr. Bingham said, "than by constant attention to the requirements of military and naval aviation. The speed with which a column of cavalry may charge across an open plain has varied relatively little in the past century. The speed with which field artillery may be brought into action is not much greater today than it was during the Civil War. On the other hand, the speed attainable by a fighting airplane has more than doubled in the past fifteen years. As a matter of fact, the speed of our racing airplanes has increased every year during the past five years. The speed of bombing planes has shown tremendous advance during the past five years. Constant improvement is being made in the power of airplane motors. All of these and other elements in the rapidly advancing science of aeronautics leads me to believe that it is extremely necessary for our government to provide for steady displacement of obsolete types and constant procurement of the latest and most efficient airplanes for the national defense."

"The Government of France has followed a method of procurement which might well be adopted by our own Government. We have done little to favor the activities of individual designers such as those who produce annually the fastest planes in the National Air Races. Americans are characterized by natural inventive genius, but the policy followed by the Government recently has not promoted the production of original designs

and has not given this inventive genius full play, so far as military and naval types are concerned. We are too much inclined to standardize everything and restrict our purchases to a few well-established types. This is an excellent policy in a majority of cases, but it should not go so far as to discourage original designers in their efforts to produce new types. In France, since the Armistice, more than fifty different types of pursuit planes alone have been actually produced and this does not include such variations as alternative power plants or mere modifications of an original model. From these fifty types less than a dozen have been put into quantity production, but the French Government has had the advantage of witnessing the practical tests of many more original designs than have we, and French designers have been given far greater encouragement than have American designers.

"The system employed in France with regard to procurement encourages the creation of new types and results in helping a number of small factories to exist, as well as giving the larger factories sufficient business to keep them busy. In France, the programs for new military and naval planes desired by the Army and Navy are distributed broadcast to all aircraft builders who care to receive them. After a sufficient length of time has passed each builder presents his ideas on a design which will realize the needs demanded by the specifications for the new type and endeavors to persuade the Commission of Examination of Designs of New Aircraft to give him an order for the construction of a plane to be built in accordance with his ideas. If he is successful the product of his inventive genius is tested by the Flight section of the Technical service and is judged by two commissions.

"In England generally not more than four new types are ordered for a com-

The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Brig. Gen. Halstead Dorey, USA, who becomes a major general next Wednesday.

Rear Adm. Montgomery Melges Taylor, USN, who retires Nov. 1, 1933, after 47 years in his country's service.

Col. David D. Porter, USMC, who has reported for duty as executive officer of the Adjutant Inspector's Department, Marine Corps Headquarters.

petition. No such limitation exists in France.

"In the competition for new pursuit airplanes, recently held at Villacoublay, a dozen prototypes were presented, all built at government expense. The Government assumed the principal risks. If the aircraft fulfills the required performance the constructor retains the right of licensing its production. On the other hand, if the required performances are not reached the government becomes the owner of the machine unless it is completely reimbursed by the constructor for all its expenses. If the aircraft is satisfactory the constructor is paid for the expenses during the tests, and likewise receives a special grant. If the performances exceed those required, an additional bonus is received, and further bonuses are paid in the unlikely event of early delivery.

"I have been impressed by the fact that none of the planes which have won the Thompson Trophy since its creation four years ago have been built by any of the large well-established and well-known firms engaged in the construction of planes for the Army and Navy. On the contrary, in each case the trophy

(Continued on Next Page)

GENUINE AIR CONDITIONING

IN WINTER TOO

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THE UNITED STATES ARMY



General Parker Leaves

Brig. Gen. Frank C. Bolles has assumed command of the Sixth Corps Area with headquarters in Chicago, following the departure of Maj. Gen. Frank Parker for the Philippines. General Bolles, who commands Fort Sheridan, Ill., will remain in command of the Sixth Corps Area until the arrival of Maj. Gen. Preston Brown, now on leave.

General Parker was given an official farewell by officers and men of the Sixth Corps Area at the Union Station in Chicago on Sunday, Oct. 22, when he left with his daughter, Miss Ann Parker, for Philadelphia and Washington on a short leave prior to sailing on the transport "Chateau Thierry" from New York on Nov. 1. Mrs. Parker is remaining in Chicago for a few days and will join General Parker and her daughter in New York later.

Infantry and Cavalry from Camp John Whistler in the grounds of A Century of Progress provided a guard of honor for General Parker at the station. General Parker had as his guests for the review which took place just before the train left, General Bolles, Rear Adm. Wat T. Cluverius, commanding the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, and former Postmaster General Harry S. New, United States Commissioner to A Century of Progress. All officers of General Parker's staff at Corps Area Headquarters, headed by Col. James M. Graham, Chief of Staff, were in the reviewing line.

General Frank Parker was born at Georgetown, S. C., on Sept. 21, 1872. He was attending the University of South Carolina in 1890 when he was appointed to the U. S. Military Academy from South Carolina. Upon graduation from West Point in 1894 he was commissioned a second lieutenant of Infantry, but upon his own request was transferred to the Cavalry. His first service was with the 5th U. S. Cavalry at Fort Sam Houston and Fort Brown, Tex., where he was on duty at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. He was encamped with his regiment at Tampa, Fla., and Huntsville, Ala., until he was ordered to Porto Rico in November 1898 where he served for two years, part of the time as Collector of Customs at Arecibo.

From 1900 to 1903 General Parker was stationed at West Point as an instructor in the Department of Modern Languages. He then was ordered to France as a student officer at the Cavalry School at Saumur and upon his return from Europe served as military attaché at Caracas, Venezuela, and Buenos Aires, Argentina, until 1906. In October of the latter year he joined the 11th U. S. Cavalry with which he went to Cuba for service with the Army of Cuban Pacification. He remained in Cuba for approximately six years with his regiment and later as instructor of the Cuban Cavalry and Rural Guard. He was a student officer at the Ecole de Guerre in France for several months in 1912 and upon his return to the United States served with troops at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., until 1914 when he was again ordered to France to attend the Ecole de Guerre.

General Parker's course at the Ecole de Guerre was interrupted by the outbreak of the World War and he returned to the United States for duty with the 11th U. S. Cavalry at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., where he was stationed until 1916. He was then ordered to France as a military observer with the French Armies on which duty he remained until the United States entered the World War, when he was made Chief of the Liaison Group between the Headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces and the French Armies of the North and Northeast. In August 1917 he was promoted to the temporary grade of colonel and in December of that year was assigned to the 18th U. S. Infantry of the 1st (Regular Army) Division which he commanded in the Toul Sector, the Cantigny Sector, and in the Aisne-

Marne Offensive south of Soissons. In August 1918 he was appointed a temporary brigadier general and assigned to the 1st Infantry Brigade of the 1st Division which he commanded in the St. Mihiel Offensive and the early stages of the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. In the final phases of the Meuse-Argonne Offensive he commanded the 1st Division in the operations against Sedan.

After the Armistice General Parker commanded the 1st Brigade in Germany and accompanied that organization back to the United States in August 1919 after over three and one-half consecutive years of service in Europe. He was again ordered to France in November 1919 for two years as a student officer at the Ecole Supérieure de Guerre and the Center of High Military Studies. Returning to the United States in the latter part of 1921 he was detailed to duty with the Historical Branch of the Army War College. From 1922 to 1924 he was an instructor at the General Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.; a student at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga.; and a student officer and also director at the Army War College, Washington, D. C. He was appointed a permanent brigadier general in January 1924 and in the same year assumed command of the 2nd Infantry Brigade of the 1st Division with headquarters at Madison Barracks, New York. In April 1927 he was ordered to Washington, D. C., as Assistant Chief of Staff, Operations and Training Division, War Department General Staff, and was promoted major general in February 1929. He was then assigned to the command of the 6th Corps Area, Chicago, Ill., where he is now stationed.

General Parker has been awarded the following decorations: Order of Military Merit (Cuban), Commander of the Legion of Honor (French), Croix de Guerre with three palms (French), Commander of the Order of the Crown (Belgian), two Silver Star Citations (United States) for gallantry in action during the World War, and the Distinguished Service Medal (United States), the citation for which reads as follows:

"He commanded with marked distinction the 18th United States Infantry. Later, as a brigade commander, he exhibited qualities of rare leadership, superb courage, and unusual initiative. Finally he commanded the 1st Division in the Argonne offensive in the autumn of 1918, where he showed himself to be a skilled leader of marked ability." General Parker is a graduate of the Ecole d'Application de Cavalerie (France), 1904; Ecole Supérieure de Guerre (France), 1921; General Staff School (U. S.), 1923; Army War College (U. S.), 1924; and holds the degree of Doctor of Laws, University of South Carolina, 1927.

Army Transport Sailings

USS Grant—Leave San Francisco Nov. 23; arrive Honolulu Nov. 29, leave Nov. 29; arrive Guam Dec. 9, leave Dec. 9; arrive Manila Dec. 14, leave Dec. 21; arrive Honolulu Jan. 5, 1934, leave Jan. 6, 1934; arrive San Francisco Jan. 12, 1934.

Chateau Thierry—Leave New York Nov. 1; arrive Cristobal Nov. 7, leave Nov. 8; arrive San Francisco Nov. 18, leave Nov. 22; arrive Honolulu Nov. 28, leave Dec. 2; arrive San Francisco Dec. 8, leave Dec. 12; arrive Cristobal Dec. 22, leave Dec. 23; arrive New York Dec. 29.

National Aeronautic Association

(Continued from Preceding Page)

has been won by a plane built by a small manufacturer with limited resources.

"In no case, so far as I know, has our Government rewarded the designers and builders of these record-breaking planes with a contract or given them an order to build and submit what the French call 'Prototypes' suitable for test and study by the technical branches of our air forces.

"I recognize the great importance of

avoiding the error into which we fell prior to the adoption of the five-year programs for the Army and Navy, when it was impossible for any of the larger builders to be sure of a continuity of orders which would enable them to maintain plants adequate as essential units in the national defense. Too often the designer of an airplane would find the contract awarded to inexperienced builders who were likely to go into bankruptcy in their effort to produce a new type at too low a price, with no reward for the designer and no assurance of further orders. It seems to me now that we have gone to the other extreme and have failed to utilize the inventive genius and ideas of individual builders who are without capital resources.

"In any event, it seems to me most important that during this period of constant change and development in airplane design and efficiency, there should be high officials in the War Department and in the Navy Department whose chief duty should be to promote aviation in their several departments and keep the United States in the van rather than permitting it to lag behind. One of the most important recommendations made by the Morrow Board and adopted by the Congress was that there be created an assistant secretaryship of War and an assistant secretaryship of the Navy for aeronautics. These positions are now vacant. One of them has been vacant for more than a year. With all due respect to the distinguished secretaries of War and of the Navy, and their able assistant secretaries, none of them are pilots nor have any of them made a specialty either during the war or since then of the needs of military or naval aeronautics. Their principal advisors, namely, the Chief of Staff of the Army and the Chief of Naval Operations, are not pilots and are not as personally familiar with and sympathetic to the needs of the Air Forces as they are with the needs of the ground Army and the surface vessels of the Navy. It is not my purpose to criticize their activities, but it seems to me that it stands to reason that if our military and naval air forces are to be as superior as we would like to see them, those two vacant Assistant Secretaryships ought to be filled by experienced pilots, veterans of the World War, whose enthusiasm in their respective fields will lead them to urge upon their chiefs constant attention to new possibilities of strengthening the Air Forces of the United States."

Reserves Give Dinner

What is said to be the largest military dinner ever held in the state of Indiana was given Saturday night, Oct. 14, at the Columbia Club in Indianapolis by the Reserve Officers of Indiana.

Covers were placed for 548 guests and a score of others whose reservations had been received too late were turned away.

Enthusiasm marked the occasion which honored Maj. Gen. George Van Horn Moseley, commanding the Fifth Corps Area; Rear Adm. Watt T. Cluverius, Great Lakes Naval Training Station; Brig. Gen. George H. Jamerson, commanding Ft. Benjamin Harrison, and Col. Thomas L. Sherburne, who is the new chief of staff of the Indiana Military Area, succeeding Maj. J. H. Davidson, Inf., who was Chief of Staff for two years.

Secretary of War George H. Dern, expected to head the list of honor guests, was unable to be present because of the urgency of public business.

Col. Robert L. Moorhead, President of the Reserve Officers Association of Indiana, presided. Maj. J. H. Davidson, assistant chief of staff of the Indiana Military Area, and Maj. A. C. Rasmussen, Res., were in charge of the arrangements for the affair.

The principal address was delivered by General Moseley, who spoke forcefully on the subject of national defense. Col. Paul V. McNutt, FA-Res, and governor of Indiana, gave the welcoming address. Brief talks were made by the other honor guests, and Maj. N. A. Imrie, Res., who spoke on "Defense, Not Defiance."

The large ballroom of the Columbia Club, where the dinner was held, was decorated with the guidons of all the reserve units of Indiana, the state colors and the guidons from the 11th U. S. Infantry whose orchestra provided music for the occasion.

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War College and C. & G. S.

(Continued from First Page)

"The above quotas are determined by arbitrarily allotting two places to the Air Corps and apportioning the remaining 106 vacancies in the ratio that the number of officers in each Arm who are above the grade of second lieutenant, who will be less than 48 years of age on Sept. 1, 1934, and who are neither graduates of, nor students at, the Command and General Staff School, bears to the total number of such officers in all Arms.

"c. The apportionment of student officers to the Services will be as follows:

Adjutant General's Department..	1
Quartermaster Corps	3
Medical Corps	2
Ordnance Department	2
Chemical Warfare Service.....	1

"3. **Qualifications.** Student officers will be selected from non-graduates of the School of the Line, the General Staff School, or the Command and General Staff School possessing the following qualifications:

"a. Who are not on the General Staff Corps Eligible List.

"b. Who are above the grade of second lieutenant.

"c. Who will be less than 48 years of age on Sept. 1, 1934. At least one-half the quota of each Arm and Service will consist of officers who will be less than 40 years of age on that date.

"d. Who are in good physical condition.

"e. In recommending officers for duty as students at the Command and General Staff School, Chiefs of Arms and Services will give first considerations to those with the highest general efficiency ratings.

"f. No officer will be sent to the Command and General Staff School who does not possess such qualifications as will justify his selection for training for high command and General Staff duty.

"g. Chief of Arms, in making their recommendations, must bear in mind that, from the standpoint of national defense, the graduates of the Command and General Staff School should be distributed more or less evenly throughout the eligible grades of the Army. As some former policies have resulted in the concentration of the General Staff Corps Eligible List among the senior grades, it is hoped that consideration may be given to a certain number of candidates from the lower half of the first lieutenants of the Arms.

"4. As one of the principal objectives of the Command and General Staff School is the training of officers for service on the General Staff, final selection of student officers will be made by the Chief of Staff.

"5. Chiefs of Arms and Services will submit as soon as practicable, and not later than Dec. 1, 1933, their recommendations of officers to fill the quotas apportioned to them by paragraphs 2 b and 2 c. Lists of alternates, arranged in order of priority of selection, will also be submitted, the number of alternates being equal to at least one-half of the number of officers recommended as principals.

"6. If any Arm or Service is unable, for any reason, to furnish its full quota of students, an immediate report of that fact will be made to The Adjutant General."

War College Policy

The full text of the new War College policy follows:

"1. The following policy governing the selection and apportionment of student officers to attend the 1934-1935 course at the Army War College is communicated to you for your information and guidance:

"2. **Number and apportionment.** a. The number of officers of the Regular Army who will be detailed to commence the course in September, 1934, will be 75, subdivided as follows:

From the Arms.....	64
From the Services.....	9
Selected by the Secretary of War from graduates of the Army industrial College.....	2

"b. The apportionment of student officers from the Arms will be as follows:

Infantry	28
Cavalry	7
Field Artillery	10
Coast Artillery Corps..	7
Air Corps	7
Corps of Engineers.....	3
Signal Corps	2

"The above quotas are determined by apportioning the 64 vacancies in the ratio that the number of officers in each Arm, within the range of eligibility, who are not graduates of the Army War College, bears to the total number of such officers of all Arms.

"c. The apportionment of student officers from the Services will be as follows:

Adjutant General's Department..	1
Quartermaster Corps	3
Medical Corps	2
Ordnance Department	2
Chemical Warfare Service.....	1

"3. **Qualifications.** Student officers will be selected from non-graduates of the Army War College possessing the following qualifications:

"a. Who are above the grade of first lieutenant.

"b. Who will be less than 52 years of age on Sept. 1, 1934. At least one-half of the quota of each Arm or Service will consist of officers who will be less than 44 years of age on that date.

"c. Who are in good physical condition.

"d. (1) Whose names are borne on the General Staff Corps Eligible List, or

"(2) Who are second year students at the Command and General Staff School, or

"(3) Who are graduates of the Army Industrial College or members of the 1933-1934 class.

"e. Who have a general rating of 'Excellent' or above.

"f. Who are considered by their Chiefs of Arms or Services to possess outstanding qualifications justifying their selection for training for high command and General Staff duty. In this connection, the emphasis now being placed on the Command Course at the Army War College will be considered.

"4. **Availability for General Staff duty.** At least thirty per cent of the quota from each Arm will consist of officers who, upon graduation from the War College, will be available for detail to the War Department General Staff. In the interpretation of this provision, an officer will be considered as meeting its requirements provided that:

"a. He has not been on duty in the District of Columbia for more than six months of the three years immediately preceding his entrance to the War College.

"b. If detailed at the War College and kept in a command status after graduation, he will have completed the necessary command duty by Sept. 1, 1935, to qualify him legally for a detail of not less than three years on the War Department General Staff.

"5. **Graduates, Army Industrial College.** In selecting officers from the procurement branches, preference will be given to graduates of the Army Industrial College. This policy, except for the Air Corps and the Medical Corps, will be extended until half the War College quota from branches which have both procurement and combat functions, and the entire quota from the other procurement branches will consist of Industrial College graduates. In the case of the Air Corps, the above policy will be extended until one-third of the War College quota will consist of Industrial College graduates. In the case of the Medical Corps, at least one of the officers detailed to the War College in every third year will be a graduate of the Industrial College.

"6. **Considerations effecting selection.** The attention of Chiefs of Arms and Services is directed to the necessity for a careful exercise of their powers of selection in choosing officers for the War College. As the training of an officer at this institution represents a considerable expense to the Government, consideration in the selection of candidates must be given to the number of years of service remaining to the officer after graduation. It is considered desirable

(Please turn to Back Page)



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THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Observe Navy Day

(Continued from First Page)

letter to the service stated: "Through personal service in the Navy, I know its responsibilities to the Nation and I congratulate the entire naval establishment on the high efficiency, the high sense of loyalty, courage and devotion, it has given always in the fulfillment of the missions assigned to it."

Admiral Standley made two addresses, both of them strong appeals for additional personnel and provision for a regular annual building program. In his first speech, delivered over the radio Thursday night, he said in part:

"Inasmuch as the Chief of Naval Operations under the Secretary of the Navy is responsible for the operations of the fleet and its readiness for war it would seem that his recommendations as to funds necessary to provide the personnel and equipment to man, train, and maintain the fleet in a proper state of readiness would be followed. Unfortunately, due to conditions beyond his control, this is not entirely the case, and so today we find our fleet undermanned, badly in need of repairs and modernization, and with many of its units so old as to be obsolete and useless if pitted against modern ships of the same type.

"This is the condition of our fleet which I feel that you, the stockholders and owners, should know about. I want you to know about it because it is through you that it can be corrected. I want you to know about it lest in not knowing, you may be lulled into a state of false security. I want you to know about it because if, God forbid, war should come, it will be your boys who will go out in these second rate ships to protect your interests, your lives, your flag, your country, and when the accusing finger searches the records in an effort to determine the responsibility for failure to give our fine young manhood a 50-50 chance, I do not propose that the people of the country—the stockholders—can rightfully say the Navy had not brought this situation to their attention.

"The President, as I have already stated, has, in his shipbuilding program under the Recovery Act, and under his announced policy to build up to treaty strength, gone far to overcome our neglect in the building up of our Navy. However, this does not go far enough. With the Navy at treaty strength, provision must be made to maintain it at such strength. This can only be accomplished by the adoption of a sound business-like annual program of building which will not only provide for replacement of ships as they become obsolete, but will keep our Navy modernized and

up to date. In addition such a program will, in my opinion, have a very great stabilizing effect upon the economic and industrial activities of the country.

"We must not forget, however, that ships do not make a Navy. In order efficiently to operate a warship she must have a full crew of men and officers. These officers and men must be exercised and trained until they are welded into a highly skilled team, proficient and expert in the handling of the many delicate instruments and machines found on a modern man of war. A full crew signifies that the ship must be able to man and operate at its maximum efficiency every instrument of offense and defense at the same time.

"It is not enough to man the guns and not be able to operate the engines, or to man the main battery and leave the secondary or anti-aircraft batteries unmanned, or to man the batteries and operate the engines and leave the damage control parties unprovided for. A ship must be able to maneuver at high speeds and at the same time operate all its guns. The lack of ability to use instantly any of her instruments of offense or defense may mean destruction. At the present moment our ships of war have less than 80 per cent of their authorized complement of enlisted men. Until this complement is increased to at least 85 per cent our Navy is greatly handicapped in its peace time training, and cannot be considered ready to meet an emergency.

"A fleet of warships is only a collection of ships until its units are trained, operated together and welded into an efficient fighting unit. To keep a fleet efficient requires constant and continuous training, and involves many thousands miles of steaming. All of which indicates that to build and maintain a Navy in a state of readiness adequate to cope with any emergency is an expensive procedure. On the other hand, to maintain any sized Navy in other than a proper state of readiness is not only rank extravagance but it is to deceive the American people.

"In discussing the Navy and its place in national defense we must not forget the merchant marine. In the broad aspect of sea power the merchant marine holds an important place. Sea power comprises not only powerful ships of war but merchant vessels quickly convertible, when war threatens, into fast auxiliary cruisers, airplane carriers and scouts, manned with trained navigators and seamen available for quickly expanding the Navy personnel, as well as shipyards and craftsmen skilled in designing and building ships."

In his later speech Admiral Standley, among other things, said:

"Now what I should like to make most forcibly clear to my audience are three very vital points on the present state of your Navy.

"First, we have not maintained the United States Navy at the 5-5-3 ratio agreed to. We have lagged so behind in

construction that we are now way below our quota. Nineteen thirty-three finds our Navy in a poor position relative to the other powers. Considering the treaty provisions, Great Britain and Japan are both in stronger positions and France and Italy have had the advantage of a progressive building program. Now the earnest wish of all thoughtful citizens is that our next Congress will provide the United States with a definite progressive program of ship construction in order that our deficiency, relative to the other powers, may be overcome.

"The second point I wish to make is the urgent need for providing an orderly replacement program for our ships which are now over age, or soon will be. Almost all our destroyers are now obsolete. The other powers know our exact condition in this regard. The treaties require a notification of all countries who signed the treaty whenever a replacement is made. There is no economy in retaining ships in our Navy which are too old to be effective. The upkeep alone on these old ships is an extravagance. The ships of our Navy must be the equal, ship for ship, of any possible adversary. Development of methods of ship construction, armor and guns are so rapid in these days of progress that you must not be satisfied to reckon your Navy's strength in the number of ships alone. The quality of those ships is every bit as important as the quantity. Such a program will, in addition to providing for replacement of ships and modernization of our Navy, have a greater stabilizing effect on the economic and industrial activities of our country than any other one project.

Thirdly, we must have an adequate number of men to operate our ships efficiently and effectively. Here again we have the factors of quality and quantity. Have no fear as regards the quality of our sailors. I am convinced and satisfied that our bluejackets are the finest of any Navy in the world. The factor that is so serious and unsatisfactory here is quantity. We have not enough men properly to man our ships. We can easily get them, the finest of American youths. But we are only allowed a number which is insufficient to have our fleet in a proper state of preparation for immediate use.

"Both the first point, as to progressive construction within treaty limits and the second point as regards replacement of old ships are at naught—unless you provide sufficient men properly to operate those intricate and magnificent ships and their airplanes."

President Roosevelt addressed the following letter to Acting Secretary of the Navy Henry L. Roosevelt in connection with Navy Day:

"My dear Mr. Roosevelt:

"The United States Navy has never failed to render the fullest measure of service to the Nation.

"In every war the men and the ships of that Navy constituting the 'first line of defense' have thwarted the hopes and ambitions of the enemy and in time of peace the Navy has ever been a true emissary of good will.

"Since its origin in 1922, October 27, the anniversary of the birth of the late President Theodore Roosevelt, has been set apart for the observance of Navy Day throughout the Nation and it is deemed particularly fitting to commemorate jointly the glory of that great American President and that American institution so united in their devotion to the preparedness for our national defense.

"It is highly desirable that these men who spend the greater part of their lives at sea and out of contact with the people they serve should have a day set apart on which to make personal report of their trust to the people and convey to them a better understanding of the Navy and its work. Such information in a country where government is by public opinion is essential to the formation of correct judgments affecting naval policy. In this work of information the Navy

Day observances play a considerable part.

"Along with a lessening of naval armament there comes greater reason for maintaining the highest efficiency, fitness and morale in this branch of the national defense. Understanding and appreciation by all of us will give the highest incentive to such maintenance.

"Through personal service in the Navy, I know its responsibilities to the Nation and I congratulate the entire naval establishment on the high efficiency, the high sense of loyalty, courage and devotion it has given always in the fulfillment of the missions assigned to it.

"Very sincerely yours,
"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

The Navy Day Message of Secretary Swanson follows:

The Navy chose October 27 as the date for Navy Day because it is the anniversary of a great and former President, Theodore Roosevelt, whose love for the Navy and understanding of its needs, as demonstrated by his acts, both as Assistant Secretary of the Navy and as President, made him not only beloved by the Navy but by the country as well.

We now have another Roosevelt at the helm, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who was also a former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and who now as President and Commander in Chief is likewise beloved by the Navy and the country. That he thoroughly understands the present naval needs and that he has the courage to meet them is evidenced by his immediate building program.

The Navy may well take heart and look forward with renewed hope to the future. The spirit and energy, the personal sacrifices which it has made so uncomplaining during the last few years, have been in keeping with its highest traditions. It is a performance of which not only the Navy but the country may well be proud.

It is a great gratification to me to be at the head of a body of men with whom I have long had such pleasant associations and for whom I have always held the greatest admiration and esteem.

I wish the country might ponder well the following quotations uttered by men who were wise Presidents and wise statesmen:

"To be prepared for war is one of the most effective means of preserving peace."

"The primary and all important lesson to learn is that while preparedness will not guarantee a nation against war, unpreparedness eventually invites not merely war but utter disaster."

"The work of upbuilding the Navy must be steadily continued. No one point of our policy, foreign or domestic, is more important than this to the honor and material welfare, and above all to the peace of our nation in the future."

Will Sponsor Tuscaloosa

Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt has designated Mrs. T. L. McCann, Washington, D. C., as sponsor for the Heavy Cruiser CA37, Tuscaloosa, which is to be launched at the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, Camden, N. J., November 15.

Mrs. McCann is the niece of Hon. William Bacon Oliver, Representative of the Sixth District of Alabama. She was born in Tuscaloosa, Ala., and has lived in that city, for which heavy cruiser is to be named.

The Tuscaloosa will be the sixth cruiser to be launched of a program of fifteen which were authorized to be constructed by Act of Congress, Feb. 12, 1929. Her principal dimensions are: Standard displacement, 10,000 tons; length on water line, 573 feet; extreme beam, 61 feet 10 inches.

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Secretary Swanson Returns

Secretary of the Navy Claude A. Swanson, completing an inspection of the United States Fleet and naval activities in the Territory of Hawaii and on the West Coast, left the USS Indianapolis at San Diego, Calif., yesterday. He will return to Washington, D. C., by train arriving Nov. 1.

Capt. Harold R. Stark, USN, Aide to the Secretary of the Navy, is accompanying Secretary Swanson to Washington, D. C., and shortly after his arrival here will be detached to assume his new duties as commanding officer of the USS West Virginia, battleship, flagship of Battleships, Battle Force.

Omaha Wins Pennant

The USS Omaha, light cruiser, of Cruiser Division 3, Battle Force, has been awarded the Battle Efficiency Pennant for the light cruiser class for the year 1932-1933, and also has won the trophies for gunnery, engineering and communication competitions in her class. Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt has sent a letter of notification to Capt. Jonathan S. Dowell, USN, commanding officer of the Omaha, informing him that his ship had won the four prizes for which all vessels in the light cruiser class competed during the past year.

Captain Dowell has been in command of the Omaha since May, 1932. He was born in Texas, Dec. 27, 1881, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from Texas in 1901. He was awarded a special letter of commendation by the Navy Department for meritorious service during the World War as Force Gunnery Officer on the Staff of the Commander, Battleship Force One, U. S. Fleet. He served at the Navy Yard, New York, from July, 1919, until September, 1921, when he was ordered to the USS Texas as executive officer. He was in command of the USS Canopus, stationed in the Canal Zone, from December, 1922, to March, 1924, when he was transferred to duty as Naval Inspector of Ordnance at the Naval Ammunition Depot, Puget Sound, Washington. In 1927 he was given command of Destroyer Division 34, Destroyer Squadrons, Battle Fleet, and in 1929 returned to duty at the Naval Ammunition Depot, Puget Sound. He assumed command of the Omaha in May, 1932.

Chicago in Collision

Collision of the heavy cruiser Chicago with the British oil tanker Silver Palm off the California coast Oct. 24, resulting in the death of three officers of the naval service may result in a movement for heavier armor for future cruisers, Rear Adm. Joseph K. Taussig, Assistant Chief of Naval Operations, declares.

Admiral Taussig stated he did not believe that the damage to the cruiser could be blamed upon her light armor, but predicted that the accident would bring agitation for additional protection.

The Chicago, flagship of Cruiser Divisions, Scouting Force, while proceeding from San Pedro to San Francisco, was hit by the Silver Palm, of the Kerr Steamship Line of London, at 8.06 A. M. Pacific Time. The Chicago was struck on the port bow, just forward of Number 1 Turret, the Silver Palm penetrating to nearly the amidships line, with the result that the Chicago's forward compartments below the water line filled.

The Chicago, commanded by Capt. Herbert E. Kays, with other units of the Scouting Force, was en route to San Francisco when the collision occurred. She proceeded under her own steam to Mare Island Navy Yard.

Lt. (jg) Harold A. MacFarlane, USN, 1st Lt. Frederick S. Chappelle, USMC, and Chief Pay Clerk John W. Troy, USN, were killed. Machinist Joseph A. Oehlert was seriously injured.

Navy Church Pennant

Replying to protests as to the design of the Navy's Church Pennant, Capt. Sydney K. Evans, ChC, USN, in charge of the Chaplain Division, Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, made the following statement:

"There is no 'law' on the subject, and the Navy Department has no desire to make 'regulations' for anyone not in the Navy. In any military organization there must be a uniform procedure and according to the Navy Code and Signal Book, the Church Pennant 'is to be hoisted at the peak, or flagstaff at the time of commencing and kept hoisted during the continuance of divine service on board vessels of the Navy.'

"The Church Pennant is not sectarian. As used in the Navy since 1836, if not earlier, it merely denotes that a religious service is being held, to which all the ship's company are invited and which may attend, whatever their church affiliation on shore may be. And to them it seems only fitting that its white triangle shall have as its distinguishing feature the Cross of Him whom the great majority of them still consider to be the Ruler of the physical Wind and Waves and able to still the Storm today, whether it be physical, mental, or spiritual."

Navy Transport Sailings

Chaumont—Arrive Honolulu Oct. 28, leave Oct. 30; arrive Guam Nov. 9, leave Nov. 10; arrive Manila Nov. 16, leave Dec. 16; arrive Guam Dec. 22, leave Dec. 23; arrive Honolulu Jan. 2, 1934, leave Jan. 5, 1934; arrive San Francisco Jan. 13, 1934.

Henderson—Leave San Francisco Oct. 30; arrive San Pedro Nov. 2, leave Nov. 3; arrive San Diego Nov. 4, leave Nov. 6; arrive Canal Zone Nov. 16, leave Nov. 20; arrive Norfolk Nov. 27.

National Guard Training

The following, under the heading "Random Notes on the Summer Field Training Exercises of the National Guard," has been issued from the Office of the National Guard Bureau:

It was said of the Roman legions that their drills were bloodless battles and their battles bloody drills. That British sergeant who wrote of the Battle of Mons in August 1914 that: "It was just like a field day at Aldershot," paid a real tribute to his training. When National Guard troops are summoned to battle, it should be to all well trained guardsmen: "Just another field exercise"—but with live ammunition; it should be a bloody drill. And battles will be far less bloody if soldiers have previously had many bloodless battles or field exercises. Therefore, for the guidance and use of company and battalion officers of the National Guard infantry these notes have been adapted to present day conditions from an old but excellent work by General Morrison.

The importance of field exercises cannot be over emphasized. Training by this means prepares leaders and led alike for the ordeal of battle. It fortifies units against the disaster of tactical surprise and insures them against excessive casualties in action. Field exercises form a welcome change from routine instruction and training. If their purpose and technique are well understood, if they are carefully and intelligently prepared and if they are carried out in a realistic manner, field exercises can be made of extreme interest to all ranks. But the rules must be understood before the game of battle can be played.

Certain general rules should be kept in mind:

1. Do not undertake field exercises until the troops can perform the mechanics of deployment automatically.
2. Do not undertake field exercises without careful thought and preparation.
3. Keep the problem SIMPLE.
4. Keep the problem realistic throughout.
5. Explain the problem and the mechanism to all concerned.
6. Keep the "object" of the instruction always in mind.
7. The exercise should be followed by a critique.

The object of field exercises is to develop in the unit fitness for battle by training under simulated combat condi-

tions. Therefore, National Guard officers who conduct them should have a solid knowledge of infantry tactics, being familiar with the effects of the fire of infantry weapons in battle and how to avoid or overcome enemy fire in action. The National Guard infantry to be trained by means of field exercises should first be trained to deploy instantly and automatically in any direction and trained in the use of cover and in the use of their weapons. Mere instruction in these items is not enough; it is necessary that correct habits should be formed and become fixed; otherwise troops will not do the proper thing in the intense excitement of actual battle. A German account of the conduct of their American attackers in the Meuse-Argonne battle states that when they came under heavy fire they stood still and gazed at the enemy, falling victims to their incomplete training. The American troops had been taught to take cover, but it had not become a fixed habit.

The problem should be simple. It should be so framed as to give instruction in one combat principle only. The situation assumed should be stripped to the barest essentials. It may be enough to say: "An enemy division operating five miles north of here has established an outpost in that farm. This company has been ordered to drive it out." Or, if the lesson is concerned with fire distribution and control: "An enemy infantry regiment holds a position from ... to ... Our regiment attacks at once. Formation: — This company is the right company of the 1st Battalion. Our sector is from — to —."

The mechanisms of the field exercise is as follows. Several men with flags are usually required to outline the enemy's position. They are instructed to hold their flags in the same position as the flags of the umpire who is in rear of the troops, whether in the attack or the defense, and who observes all orders, movements and simulated firing including correct range setting, fire distribution, use of cover, etc. From these observations he decides what would be likely to happen under actual combat conditions and holds his flags accordingly. When both flags are lowered it means that there is no hostile fire. If both flags are held overhead it means that the enemy fire is of such a nature as to permit an advance. If one flag is held overhead and one horizontal it means that the hostile fire is of such a nature as to permit an advance of at least part of the troops if properly conducted and given the necessary supporting fire. Both flags held horizontally means that the advance has been halted and cannot be resumed until proper measures have been taken. The attacking force must go forward where there is no fire or when it is not too severe. When the flags show heavy fire the advancing troops must take cover, and their leader must discover why his unit is unable to make progress, devise means to overcome the difficulty, issue appropriate orders by means suitable to battle conditions, and try once more to push forward.

To give the troop leader practice in cool leadership, quick decision, and in issuing brief, clear orders, it is suggested that, at times and places unknown to the troop leader, men be stationed to appear suddenly as enemy scouts, patrols, etc., along the line of approach. This will keep the leader and his men alert and interested, and prove a test of decision and initiative on the part of the commander.

A refinement, of great value, to be used as training progresses in field exercises, is the introduction of casualties appropriate to the nature and volume of fire received. The umpire should designate those to fall out. It will be instructive to note who take the initiative when a leader becomes a casualty.

As the attack progresses and casualties increase, use should be made of suitable covered holding places to reorganize the attacking force and recover control. Later on, as the troops become more efficient in field exercises, blank ammunition may be used.

Careful preparation are essential to success in field exercises. This is especially true of the first time that this form of training is tried. A bungling failure will destroy confidence and interest in a valuable device. The battalion or company commander who undertakes to frame and conduct a field exercise and to conduct a critique should first give it a great deal of thought, bearing in mind the list of general rules given above, keeping the object in mind, making the problem as simple as possible, with only one tactical principle to be taught, perhaps beginning with a squad or at least no more than a platoon, selecting the terrain carefully for the purpose, and making careful and complete arrangements with reference to the technique. The umpire should be carefully selected and signalmen thoroughly instructed. The exercise should be conducted throughout during every phase and in every respect as though the situation were real, allowing no artificiality whatever at any time.

The Troop Leader and the troops must be instructed. They must appreciate the need for control as well as for taking cover and adopting formations which are not vulnerable. As these requirements are often difficult to reconcile, sound tactical judgment is necessary in order to decide which consideration, control or protection against enemy fire, is more important at each stage.

The Start may be the vital stage. The decision when to deploy and how calls for good judgment. The manner in which the initial orders are given is of the utmost importance. In action orders should be given in a calm manner, clearly and briefly; clearly so that they may be understood by all and therefore have a chance of being carried out, calmly in order that the troops may not be infected with excitement, and briefly so as to command confidence. Few leaders can do this under battle conditions without practice beforehand. If they have been tested in this respect by means of field exercises, officers will have confidence in themselves. It is a good practice for officers to form the habit of setting themselves imaginary tactical situations in preparation for field exercises so as to gain practice in making quick decisions and in giving brief, clear orders in a cool, forceful manner.

The Critique should be confined to essentials. The purpose of the problem should be kept in mind: to train the unit in fitness for battle. All mistakes made in the problem will be made in action—and, owing to the confusion and intense excitement of the battlefield, a good many more! The critique should emphasize the principal errors made and how to correct them. It should be brief, businesslike and to the point.

Realism, to simulate actual conditions as closely as possible is the essence of the field exercise. In order to be able to create the illusion of reality it is desirable that the umpires and the leaders have a clear picture of modern battle conditions. This can be gained from reading memoirs by soldiers who have taken part in modern combats, or from reading accounts of the actions of small units in battle, such as may be found in recent numbers of the Infantry School Mailing List or in the Infantry Journal.

It is hoped that these notes may serve as an introduction and guide to a form of training, not only of great value, but which can become a game of absorbing interest.

Third Corps Area Quartermaster

Baltimore—To fill the vacancy created by the promotion of Col. Patrick W. Guiney to the rank of brigadier general and assignment as assistant quartermaster general in Washington, Lt. Col. Charles S. Hamilton, QMC, has been designated as Third Corps Area quartermaster on the staff of Maj. Gen. Paul B. Malone.

Be prepared to help in the battle for National Defense. Keep informed through the Army and Navy Journal.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1933

"It is utterly impossible to improvise a make-shift Navy under conditions of modern warfare."—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WHATEVER ONE MAY THINK OF THE TONE of the address which Maj. Gen. George E. Leach, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, delivered before the Army War College, it at least may be said for it that its author effectively pictured the sacrifices which the Regular Army has made in support of the National Guard. The purpose of the Address was to emphasize the importance of the civilian component and to stress its readiness to take the field. But unwitting as may have been his intention, the Militia chief succeeded admirably in clearing away the fog produced by misinformation as to the attitude of the Regular Establishment toward the organization he represents in the War Department. From time to time since the World War the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has reported the sacrifices which the Regular Establishment has made in the interest of the Guard, sacrifices which have weakened its own ability to take the field and increased that of the Guard. In spite of the record, talk of this kind has persisted, and even Representative Collins, who should know better, has repeated it on the floor and has commented caustically on the alleged lack of generosity on the part of the Regular Establishment toward the civilian component. But now we have General Leach, who is in a position to know, extolling the National Guard, describing its readiness for action, and declaring that it is "incomparably a more practical fighting force than a considerable portion of the Regular Army which now exists on paper only." Here is testimony from a man who knows, who is aware, though he did not say it, of the considerate policy the Regular Establishment has pursued in order to promote the efficiency of the Guard. Whether he had it in mind or not, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL congratulates him upon an address which enables the public to appreciate that the Regular Establishment has not been small or niggardly, that it has sought one goal only—the greatest effectiveness for National Defense—and that in so doing it has been especially concerned, even at its own cost, to make the National Guard the fine weapon described by General Leach. Of course, the Guard itself recognizes that General Leach was paying it a compliment rather than stating a fact in suggesting that it was superior to the Regular Establishment in fighting capacity. Indeed, General Leach rather obscurely mentions this to be the case. After all, the training of the Guard is limited to two weeks and 48 hours of armory drill per year, in addition to the hours which individuals contribute because of personal interest, while the professional soldier devotes his entire time to field or collateral work. We realize there are enthusiasts like General Leach who enjoy painting the rainbow, but fortunately in the Guard are level headed officers and men who understand that the Regular Establishment and the Guard complement each other. It is this same view which in the end will prevail and which will assure the cooperation that will make the difference between a well-oiled machine and a mess of parts that work at the expense of grind and friction.

CONFIRMATORY EVIDENCE IS ACCUMULATING that the President will cancel the 15 per cent pay cut. Such action, in the view of his advisers, has become the more imperative because of the manipulation of the value of the dollar in which the Treasury is now engaged and the consequent depreciation of its purchasing power and the rise in the cost of necessities which are the result. The Administration is also aware of the popular criticism of a Government which while urging private industry to increase wages is itself continuing a cut made when the dollar enjoyed a high purchasing power and living costs were lower. Senators and members of the House are reporting to the American Federation of Labor that they are in favor of the abolition of the pay cut, and it is apparent that whether the President acts or not, it will not be re-enacted. Another gratifying fact which is emerging is that Congress will not be disposed to re-enact the pay freeze. It looks, therefore, as though the Services may expect relief from measures which have heavily increased the financial hardships they have borne. Do not, however, rest secure in this expectation. It is wiser to speak to influential friends and have them write to the President and to members of Congress and obtain adoption of resolutions by organizations and clubs. Do not forget this particularly is an Administration that listens to the voice of the people. See that that voice is vocal!

THE GRATIFYING DEMONSTRATION OF PUBLIC support of the Navy incident to the celebration of Navy Day proves again that the American people are in favor of a fighting fleet equipped, manned and trained to defend the United States and its vital interests throughout the world. Secretary Swanson, in no uncertain words, has declared repeatedly that the country must be provided with a Treaty Navy. Admiral Standley, in his remarkably straightforward report to the American people, has emphasized the importance of new construction, of additional man power, and of ample funds for operations. In his statement, the President mentioned the "lessening of naval armaments," a rather surprising suggestion not only in view of his own authorization of additional construction but of the failure of the disarmament conference at Geneva, the activity of the British Admiralty in preparing for an enlarged program, and the feverish manner in which the Japanese have been building. Moreover, the President must be aware of the means which foreign governments are employing in order to increase their armaments. We notice Englishmen in a position to know proclaiming to the world that Great Britain is now the strongest nation in point of finance in the world, and we know that France has a tremendous gold reserve. To Americans the fact will be interesting that the cost of the new British naval building program is approximately that of the principal and interest on the British war debt due this year to the United States, and that the increments added to the French Army in consequence of the magnificent system of defense provided for France's eastern frontier have cost just about the amount of the French obligation also due this year to the United States. This means that American money is paying for the proposed increase of the British Fleet and the French Army. Moreover, if England and France were to pay the moneys due the United States, the amount received would more than meet the expenses this year of our Army and our Navy.

Service Humor

Just Cause

Policeman: "How did you knock him down?"
Motorist: "I didn't. I pulled up to let him go across—and he fainted."

Simple?

Her father (to suitor)—"My daughter doesn't care to be tied to an idiot all her life!"

Suitor—"Just so. Why not let me take her off your hands!"
—USS Arkansas Arkite.

Sailing the Seas

My breakfast lies over the ocean,
My dinner lies over the sea,
My tummy's in such a commotion—
Please don't mention supper to me.
—Legation Guard News (Peiping).

To a Saxophone Player

"I heard of a guy losing his voice playing one of those things."
"Yeah, how come?"
"Somebody shot him!"
—18th Pursuit Group Aero-Vul.

Superb Assurance

Bald Buck—"Do you give a guarantee with this hair-restorer?"
Drug Clerk—"Guarantee? Why we give a comb."
—Pennsylvania Guardsman.

Imagine His Terror

Miss Gushin—"It must be wonderful to be a parachute jumper. I suppose you've had some terrible experiences."
Parachutist (fed up)—"Yes, Miss, terrible. Why, once I came down where there was a sign, 'Keep off the Grass.'"
—Fl. Snelling Bulletin.

Famous Last Words

The young Lieutenant had been 30 seconds late on parade, and was incurring the wrath of the C. O. later, in the orderly room.
"I'm exceedingly sorry, sir," he apologized, "but I woke so late there was only 10 minutes to dress."
"Ten minutes!" barked the colonel; "why, boy, I can dress comfortably in 10 minutes."
"Yes, sir," said the loot, innocently, "but I wash, sir."
—Wisconsin Guard Review.

A "Fast" One

"Get married? Say, I couldn't even buy a girl's breakfast."
"Oh, but I don't eat breakfast."
—California Guardsman.

Fireman Third—"Did you get your special liberty?"
Second Ditto—"No, it was stopped by the N.R.A."

Fireman Third—"What has the N.R.A. to do with it?"
Second Ditto—"No relief available."
—USS Hollander.

Particularly Pacifists

"Buck—"Can you give me a definition of an orator?"
Private—"Sure. He's the fellow who's always ready to lay down your life for his country."
—The Sentinel (Tientsin).

Send in your quips to the Journal Humor Editor.

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

J. R. O.—The Emergency Officers' Retired List is a group of emergency officers who were disabled during the World War and placed upon a special retired list. They draw pension or retired pay, as you may regard it, in the same manner as retired officers of the Regular Army, that is, three-fourths of the base pay of their rank. The expiring date for making application for being placed on this list expired several years ago and it is no longer possible to make such an application. Furthermore, the last of the so-called Economy Acts curtailed the Emergency Officer's Retired List just as the other veterans' benefits were slashed.

A. M. L.—Chaplains of the Regular Army and of the Organized Reserve Corps are appointed from among the regularly ordained clergymen of the United States. There are no Army schools for chaplains which enlisted men of the Regular Army could be assigned so that an enlisted man might qualify for a commission in this branch of the service.

IN THE JOURNAL

10 Years Ago

Col. George S. Gibbs, SC, has been ordered to New York and Seattle, Wash., in connection with matters pertaining to the laying of the new Alaskan Signal Corps Cable.

20 Years Ago

The Army Signal Corps wireless station at Nome, Alaska, transmitted a Russian government message from St. Petersburg to Commander Wilkitsky, director of a large body of land in the Arctic, to the Russian government station at Anadyr, Siberia. It is stated that this was the first commercial wireless message ever handled between the continents of America and Asia.

30 Years Ago

Capt. George C. Thorpe, USMC, and Lt. Charles L. Hussey, USN, have been assigned to accompany the American consul to the Abyssinian capital, Addis Abeba, where they will invite the Emperor to attend the St. Louis Exposition.

50 Years Ago

Testing 6-inch guns, with a view to setting a standard for the new 6-inch guns being made at the Washington Navy Yard, a target of 11 inches of iron and 20 inches of wood was pierced at a distance of 100 yards.

70 Years Ago

It is announced that a new Military Department "of the Mississippi" has been created and that Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant "with plenary" powers has been placed in command of it.

War Department
Organized Reserves

OFFICIAL ORDERS

Navy Dept.
Marine Corps

ARMY ORDERS

GENERAL OFFICERS

Brig. Gen. Thomas E. Merrill, from OR, 6th C. A., Milwaukee, Wis., to command of 11th FA Brigade, Schofield Bks., T. H. (Oct. 21).

Brig. Gen. James B. Gowen, from 11th FA Brigade, Schofield Bks., T. H., assigned command of 21st Brigade, same station. (Oct. 21).

Brig. Gen. Lytle Brown, from Office, C. of E., to Panama Canal Dept. (Oct. 21).

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. JAMES F. MCKINLEY, The AG Col. Chas. H. Bridges, upon own application, retired from active service, Oct. 31, after more than forty years' service. (Oct. 25).

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JOHN L. DEWITT, The QMG Capt. Henry J. Hunker, Jeffersonville, Ind., detailed for duty with OR, 5th C. A., in addition to other duties. (Oct. 20).

Maj. James B. Ettridge, from Norfolk Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., Oct. 30, assigned 1st C. A., Boston, Mass. (Oct. 20).

Maj. Chas. C. Drake, from office QMG, Wash., D. C., Jan. 1, to Ft. Bragg, N. C. (Oct. 24).

Lt. Col. Geo. W. Ewell, Wash., D. C., report Army retiring board for examination. (Oct. 24).

Col. Louis H. Bash, from office, QMG, Wash., D. C., to 3d C. A. Hq. Baltimore, Md. (Oct. 23).

Capt. Albert J. Brandon, in addition to present duties at Bolling Fld., D. C., assigned to office of QMG, Wash., D. C. (Oct. 25).

1st Lt. Robert C. Padley, in addition to present duties, assigned as asst. to constr. gm., Bolling Fld., D. C. (Oct. 25).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. R. U. PATTERSON, The SG The following from Walter Reed Gen. Hospital, AMC, Wash., D. C., to Carlisle Bks., Pa., report to Comdt., Med. Field Serv. Sch., Dec. 29:

1st Lt. Roger H. Allbee, MC; 1st Lt. Urho R. Herikangas, MC; 1st Lt. John B. Herman, MC; 1st Lt. George G. Guiteras, MC; Capt. Dale B. Ridgely, DC. (Oct. 21).

The following from station indicated, to Carlisle Bks., Pa., report Comdt., Med. Fld. Serv. Sch., Dec. 29:

Capt. Kermit H. Gates, MC, Ft. Sill, Okla.; 1st Lt. Harold I. Amory, MC, Ft. Bragg, N. C.; 1st Lt. Joe A. Bain, MC, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; 1st Lt. George L. Beatty, MC, Station Hospital, Ft. Riley, Kans.; 1st Lt. Clifford G. Blitch, MC, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; 1st Lt. John M. Caldwell, Jr., MC, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; 1st Lt. Joseph A. Ciriote, MC, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; 1st Lt. John A. Egan, MC, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; 1st Lt. Elmer A. Lodmell, MC, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.; 1st Lt. Glenn E. Drewyer, MC, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; 1st Lt. Charles P. Ward, MC, Ft. Benning, Ga.; 1st Lt. Clarendon B. Woods, MC, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 1st Lt. Richard H. Eckhardt, MC, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; 1st Lt. Edgar L. Olson, MC, Jefferson Bks., Mo.; 1st Lt. Francis Whitney Hall, MC, Ft. Sill, Okla.; 1st Lt. Wilson T. Smith, MC, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; 1st Lt. Lester P. Velgel, MC, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; Capt. Wallace J. Morlock, DC, Ft. Jay, N. Y.; Capt. Tyler J. Walker, DC, US General Dispensary, Baltimore, Md.; 2nd Lt. Wayne O. Kester, VC, Ft. Hayes, Ohio; 2nd Lt. Clarence L. Taylor, VC, Ft. Snelling, Minn. (Oct. 21).

ARMY & NAVY WIVES

Can you use some EXTRA MONEY? A few phone calls a day will bring it to you in a simplified way. Write box 28, A & N Journal for particulars.

Every Shooter

who won a first place in the Eastern Small-Bore Tournament at Sea Girt recently shot Remington 22's. First seven places in the Grand Aggregate went to shooters using Remington. Out of 140 entries, 102 shooters relied on Remington. REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY, INC., Bridgeport Conn., Originators of Klean-Bore Ammunition.

ALWAYS SHOOT

Remington
KLEANBORE
AMMUNITION
DUPONT

Medical Corps

The following from Fitzsimons Gen. Hospital, Denver, Colo., to Carlisle Bks., Pa., report Comdt., Med. Fld. Serv. Sch., Dec. 29:

Capt. Paul E. Keller, Capt. Allen B. Ramsay, Capt. John E. Roberts, Capt. Robert B. Skinner, 1st Lt. Cecil S. Mollohan. (Oct. 21).

The following from Station Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Carlisle Bks., Pa., report Comdt., Med. Fld. Serv. Sch., Dec. 29:

1st Lts. Llewellyn L. Barrow, Charles H. Morhouse, Henry S. Murphey, George M. Powell, Fred Rueb, Jr., Joseph U. Weaver, Leonard F. Wilson, Arthur E. White. (Oct. 21).

The following captains from Army Med. Sch., AMC, Wash., D. C., to Carlisle Bks., Pa., report Comdt., Med. Fld. Serv. Sch., Dec. 29:

Cyril E. McEnany, Joseph H. McNinch, James L. Murchison, Norman W. White. (Oct. 21).

Maj. Paul N. M. Kyle, from Vancouver Bks., Wash., to General Dispensary, USA, Wash., D. C. (Oct. 21).

Capt. James H. Forsee, from Fitzsimons Gen. Hospital, Denver, Colo., to Carlisle Bks., Pa., report Comdt., Med. Fld. Serv. Sch., Dec. 29. (Oct. 21).

Capt. Edward J. Kallus, from U. S. Soldiers Home, Wash., D. C., Jan. 1, to Ft. McPherson, Ga. (Oct. 21).

Maj. Harry A. Bishop, from Gen. Dispensary, Wash., D. C., Jan. 1, to U. S. Soldiers Home, Wash., D. C. (Oct. 21).

Maj. Chas. F. Snell, from Chanute Fld., Rantoul, Ill., Nov. 15, to Randolph Fld., Tex. (Oct. 24).

Lt. Col. John T. Aydelotte, assigned Ft. Deven, Mass., on completion tour foreign service in China. (Oct. 24).

Lt. Col. Chas. W. Haverkamp, having been found by Army retiring board incap-

(Please turn to Page 176)

MARINE CORPS

No changes announced Oct. 20 and 21.

Oct. 23, 1933

Lt. Col. Frederick A. Gardener, on reporting of his relief about Nov. 23 detached MB, NS, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to Hdqs. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C., via the USS Henderson scheduled to sail from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba on or about Nov. 23.

Maj. Edward A. Ostermann, on arrival of the USS Henderson at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, on or about Nov. 23 detached Hdqs. Marine Corps, Wash., D. C., to MB, NS, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

2nd Lt. Peter A. McDonald, orders to Asiatic Station modified to MB, NS, Guam. Mar. Gnr. Johnnie C. Vaughn, det. MB, NS, Guam to Dept. of the Pacific via first available Government conveyance.

No changes announced Oct. 24.

Oct. 25, 1933

Capt. Edward A. Fellowes, det. MCB, NOB, San Diego, Calif., to Asiatic Station via the USAT Grant scheduled to sail from San Francisco, Calif., on or about Nov. 23. Capt. George E. Monson, det. MCB, NOB, San Diego, Calif., to Asiatic Station via the USAT Grant scheduled to sail from San Francisco, Calif., on or about Nov. 23.

1st Lt. Hartnoll J. Withers, det. MCB, NOB, San Diego, Calif., to Asiatic Station via the USAT Grant scheduled to sail from San Francisco, Calif., on or about Nov. 23.

1st Lt. Tighman H. Saunders, det. MB, Quantico, Va., relieved from temporary duty with MD, USS New Mexico and ordered to duty at MB, Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.

Chf. Pay Clk. John W. Lytle, on Nov. 6 detached Hdqs. Marine Corps, Wash., D. C., to Office of the Asst. Paymaster, NOB, Norfolk, Va., to report not later than Nov. 8.

NAVY ORDERS

Oct. 10, 1933

Lt. Harry Sanders, det. staff, comdr. Subm. Div. 9; to command USS S-18.

Lt. (jg) Alfred M. Aichel, det. USS Mississippi about Oct. 17; to temp. duty USS Badger.

Ens. Dentley I. Davis, det. USS Mississippi about Oct. 18; to temp. duty USS Badger.

Ens. Harold K. Felock, det. USS Truxtun. On disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ens. Charles F. Sell, det. USS Manley about Oct. 17; to temp. duty USS Tillman.

Capt. Edgar Thompson (MC), det. 6th Nav. Dist.; to 3rd Nav. Dist., New York, N. Y., as dist. med. officer.

Lt. (jg) James H. Connelly (DC), det. USS Augusta about Oct. 14; to trmt. Nav. Hosp., Puget Sound.

Ch. Mach. Emery Smith, det. USS Nitro in Oct.; to USS Kewaydin.

Oct. 20, 1933

Lt. Comdr. Lyman Charles Avery, granted sick leave three months, wait orders at Washington, D. C., det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. Henry S. Dunbar, jr., det. USS Indianapolis; continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., Puget Sound, Wash.

Lt. (jg) Albert D. Lucas, ors. Sept. 23 revoked. Continue duty USS Sturtevant.

Lt. (jg) Herman Sall, det. USS S-26 in Oct.; to USS S-47.

Lt. Comdr. David Ferguson, jr. (MC), relieved addl. duty Marine Retg. Sta., Boston, Mass.

Lt. Comdr. Everett K. Patton (DC), det. Nav. Hosp., Marine Barracks, Parris Island, S. C. to c. f. o. USS Ranger and on board when commissioned.

Lt. comdr. Allen H. White (SC), det. Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.; to c. f. o. USS Tuscaloosa and on bd. when commissioned.

Bosn. Raymond F. Purcell, det. Nav. Air Sta., Lakehurst, N. J.; to c. f. o. USS Ranger and on bd. when commissioned.

Ch. Mach. Ray S. Jones, det. USS Colorado; to duty as Asst. Insptr. of Nav. Material, Babcock & Wilcox Co., Barberton, Ohio.

Ch. Mach. Ernest J. Leonard, det. USS Kewaydin; to USS Nitro.

Ch. Pay Clk. James P. Aitken, det. Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif., about Dec. 15; to Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Ch. Pay Clk. Clarence B. Archer, det. Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif., about Dec. 26; to Nav. Sta., Guam.

Pay Clk. Robert W. Underwood, det. USS Lexington in Nov.; to Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Oct. 21, 1933

Lt. (jg) Burton S. Hanson, jr., ors. Sept. 6 modified, to USS Biddle instead USS Reuben James.

Lt. Comdr. Howard H. Montgomery (MC), det. USS Pensacola; to Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pay Clk. William O. Steinke, det. Navy Yard, Phila., Pa., about Jan. 10; to 15th Nav. Dist., Balboa, Canal Zone.

Oct. 23, 1933

Ens. Orrin F. Black, det. USS Fox; continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. John L. Shipley (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., New York, N. Y., on Oct. 30; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, Va.

Lt. (jg) Paul M. Crossland (MC), det. Dest. Div. 10; to Nav. Hosp., Newport, R. I.

Capt. Charles E. Parsons (SC), det. Bu. S. & A., about Oct. 23; to duty as Director of Procurement Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, Wash., D. C.

Lt. Comdr. Alfred B. Clark (SC), det. Bu. S. & A., about Oct. 23; to asst. to Director of Procurement Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, Wash., D. C.

Ch. Mach. Wade Lash, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ch. Pay Clk. Harry F. Wight, det. USS Rigel about Dec. 24; to Nav. Sta., Guam.

Oct. 24, 1933

Lt. Comdr. Edwin F. Cochrane, duty involving flying as exec. officer, Nav. Air Sta., Lakehurst.

Lt. Comdr. Thomas G. W. Settle, det. as Insptr. of Nav. Aircraft, Goodyear-Zeppelin Corp., Akron, Ohio, about Nov. 4; to Nav. Air Sta., Lakehurst, N. J.

Lt. Raymond S. Kaiser, det. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif., on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Mare Island; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. (jg) Clayton R. Dudley, det. USS Neches about Oct. 21; to Instr. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola.

Lt. (jg) James O. Vesseler, det. Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif., about Oct. 21; to Instr. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. Comdr. John T. O'Connell (MC), det. Nav. Dispensary, San Pedro, Calif., about Nov. 15; to USS Pensacola.

Lt. Comdr. Robert F. Parsons (MC), det. USS Relief; to Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. French R. Moore (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif., about Nov. 15; to USS New York.

Lt. (jg) Benjamin E. Twitchell (MC), det. USS New York about Nov. 25; to Dest. Div. 10.

Lt. Comdr. Allen H. Hetler (DC), det. Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk, Va., about Nov. 15; to USS Saratoga.

Lt. (jg) Albert E. Howell (DC), det. Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif., about Oct. 15; to USS Augusta.

Capt. George G. Seibels (SC), title changed to Off. in Chge., Navy Purch. Office, New York, N. Y.

Capt. Philip J. Willett (SC), on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif., about Nov. 26; to staff, Cdr. Train. Sqdn. One.

Lt. Comdr. Alvah B. Canham (SC), addl. duty as asst. to Off. in Chge., Navy Purch. Office, New York, N. Y.

Lt. Earl F. Coddling (SC), on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ch. Mach. Mark A. Savelle, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ch. Pay Clk. Frank L. Bevier, det. Rec. Sta., Phila., Pa., in Oct.; to Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C.

Oct. 25, 1933

Lt. Comdr. Jesse L. Kenworthy, det. as exec. off.; to duty as Comdg. Off., Nav. Air Sta., Lakehurst, N. J.

Lt. Comdr. Clifford E. Kelly (DC), det. USS Maryland about Dec. 6; to Marine Barracks, Parris Island, S. C.

Lt. Rae D. Pitton (DC), det. Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif., in Oct.; to Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif.

Comdr. Samuel R. White, jr. (SC), det. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., about Nov. 10; to Bu. S. & A., Navy Dept., Wash., D. C.

Lt. Comdr. Arthur M. Bryan (SC), addl. duty as supply and acctg. off., Nav. Air Sta., Lakehurst, N. J.

Lt. Comdr. Henry Gullmette (SC), det. Subm. Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H., about Dec. 20; to USS Dobbin.

Lt. John J. Carroll (SC), granted sick leave one month; wait orders Annapolis, Md.

Lt. Walter Guerry (SC), det. Nav. Air Sta., Lakehurst, N. J.; to Nav. Academy, Annapolis, Md.

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

The Pay Situation—The study now under way in the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, looking toward a recommendation by the department that Congress revise the Navy's pay system, was undertaken, it was learned this week, at the instance of President Roosevelt. With Representative Carl Vinson, chairman of the House Naval Committee, already on record as favoring a revision of the pay system to base pay on rank, it may be expected that prompt consideration will be given the Department's bill when it decides to send it to Congress.

Further support for the revision came from within the Navy itself when it was learned this week that both Admiral Joseph M. Reeves and Admiral Walton R. Sexton have forwarded letters to the Department setting forth inequities in the pay system whereby junior officers receive more than senior officers and urging the Department to again seek legislation correcting the situation.

Representative Oliver, of Alabama, returned to the Capitol this week from San Francisco where he disembarked from the transport Henderson where he was a member of the Congressional inspection party that has been inspecting Naval installations. Mr. Oliver, who was a dissenting member of the Congressional committee which back in 1922 drafted the pay act now in force, is much impressed by the Navy's plans for a pay revision. He asserts that he is in sympathy with the objective and that the inequities complained of were forecast by him in his minority report in 1922.

Meanwhile talk in Washington centers around strong rumors that the President will cancel the entire 15 per cent pay cut in January. While many believe that this will be done there is a large coterie who point out that while the President probably would like to do so in order to avoid the criticism that has been heaped on the government for violating the spirit of its own recovery program, that his hands are tied by the provisions of the economy bill which says specifically that he must base the pay on the cost of living index. Should the revised index now being formulated by the Labor Department not bring the figure on the cost of living high enough the President will not have the authority to cancel the cut, they contend. At any rate the belief seems to be general that Congress itself will kill the cut, and probably the freeze at its next session.

Funds for Motors and Aircraft—Despite the smallness of the allotment announced Saturday by the Public Works Administration for Army motorization (\$10,000,000) and Army and Navy aircraft (\$15,000,000), high hopes are entertained that the Administration will at a later date authorize the full sums requested by the Army for motorization and mechanization and aircraft and by the Navy for aircraft.

President Roosevelt, it is understood, still has on his desk the remainder of the programs and will approve them when he sees fit. The word has been passed around in Washington that the portion of the \$3,300,000,000 to be expended on Federal projects is virtually exhausted and that that is the reason for only \$25,000,000 being allotted for the above mentioned projects which in the original recommendations totalled in the neighborhood of \$150,000,000. In some circles, however, this view is discounted and it is contended that many millions more may be expended from the vast sum authorized by Congress and that at any rate this administration, as demonstrated by its past performance, does not find any difficulty in securing funds which it wants.

Some apprehension was expressed over the action of the Public Works Administration in lumping the Army and Navy aircraft money together in one allotment, suspicion being entertained that it was an initial step toward consolidation of the two forces. Later opinion, however, deprecated this viewpoint, some holding that Public Works Administrator Ickes holds military and naval activities in disdain and when instructed by the President to make the allotment hurried it out in that form.

It was announced later at both Departments that an agreement had been reached to divide the \$15,000,000 for aircraft equally between them. All of the money, it was said, will probably be expended for fighting aircraft.

The official text of the announcement made by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works follows:

"Allotments totaling \$25,000,000 for national defense were announced today by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works.

"Ten million dollars of the sum was to the War Department for motorization.

"Fifteen million dollars was for aviation construction to be apportioned between the War Department and the Navy Department on the basis of submissions already made to the Public Works Administration which will be restudied.

"The Army motorization allotment, which is in addition to previous allotments from the Public Works Administration, for various uses by the War Department, aids the Army program of substituting motor power for horse and mule power in non-combat service work. Representations made to the Public Works Administration by the War Department were that increased efficiency and economy could be obtained by motorization.

"Both the Army and the Navy submitted extensive airplane and aviation construction programs to the Public Works Administration for financing and they are under examination. Both services set forth the aviation program could be started immediately giving widespread employment in accordance with the PWA policy."

Air Corps "Aces"—While there is no official designation of "ace" in the U. S. Army Air Corps, the Office of the Chief of Army Air Corps lists eight Regular Army aviators who are unofficial "aces" because each of them achieved five or more victories in aerial combat during the World War.

The leading "ace" on the Army's active list is 1st Lt. John S. Griffith, Kelly Field, Tex., who is credited with nine victories, achieved while with the British Royal Air Force during the World War.

The other seven active Regular Army "aces" are: Capt. Frank O'D. (Monk) Hunter, eight victories; Captains Arthur E. Easterbrook and Martinus Stenseth, six each; Captains Clayton L. Bissell, Harold H. George, James A. Healy, and Victor H. Strahm, five each.

CCC's Get Leave to Vote—The Director, Emergency Conservation Work has authorized the giving of leaves of absence without pay for two days to any members of the CCC who request such leave for the purpose of exercising their right of franchise in the elections of November 7th. No government transportation for the purpose is authorized.

Tentative Infantry Drill Regulations, 1932—On October 11, 1932, the Tentative Infantry Drill Regulations, 1932 (For service test only) were issued by the War Department to the Commanding Generals of all Corps Areas and Departments, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau and to the Chief of Arms and Services with instructions "to take such action as may be necessary to test these regulations and to make report and recommendations thereon, to reach the War Department within six months after the receipt of the regulations."

As published, the directive specified a time by which reports, based on tests conducted, should reach the War Department. However, it did not prohibit the use of the Tentative Regulations after tests were completed and reports rendered.

At present both the Tentative Infantry Drill Regulations, 1932, and the 420 series of Training Regulations are being used throughout the service.

The reports and recommendations received indicated that these regulations, in case of adoption, should be returned to the Chief of Infantry for revision before they are further used.

The use of Tentative Infantry Drill Regulations, 1932 (Issued for service test only) are to be discontinued pending further instructions from the War Department.

Philippine Independence—Maj. Gen. William C. Rivers, USA-Ret., in last Sunday's New York Herald Tribune, expresses his opinion that the Hawes-Cutting bill deserves support as a reasonable provision to effect full independence of the Philippines in about 12 years. General Rivers, who served the Philippine government any years in connection with military police work all over the archipelago, quotes the recent Governor General of the Islands, Col. T. R. Roosevelt, as saying in a recent address that the pending Hawes-Cutting bill is thoroughly bad and as dangerous for the United States and ruinous for the Philippines. "Lying off the direct steamer routes from Europe and America to the great trade ports of Japan and China," General Rivers writes, "Manila is not useful as a commercial base. Our own and other merchants naturally prefer to have their large base establishments in the ports of the land whose business is sought, instead of some hundreds of miles distant over the sea. The 7,000 miles from San Francisco and 5,000 miles from Hawaii render Manila unsuitable as a military base—too far."

In connection with this viewpoint there is an interesting paper in the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences by the Hon. W. Cameron Forbes, formerly Governor General of the Philippines and later Ambassador to Japan, which concludes with the statement that, "With all its defects, it is possible that this measure, if accepted by the Philippine people, will prove to be a workable way out of a difficult and involved situation."

National Guard of United States—Promulgation of a basic policy for the new National Guard of the United States, created by legislation at the last session of Congress, now awaits rulings on a number of moot questions. The policy is to be issued by the War Department probably in the form of a general order and upon it will be based a revision of the regulations governing the conduct of the Guard in the service of the United States and the relations of the Federal government to the state forces.

Because the entire question borders dangerously close to the question of state's rights in connection with the peace time control of the militia forces and because of some problems connected with the pay of the Guard are involved, opinions have been requested by other governmental agencies before formal promulgation.

The study looking toward the setting up of the policy has been going on for some months in the Adjutant General's office, the National Guard Bureau and other agencies concerned. Their recommendations have been completed and sent to the War Department General Staff, which in turn recommended the request for rulings.

Army Ordnance Notes—The Light Prime Movers, T8 (Chevrolet 6-wheel, 4-wheel drive) have completed their proving ground test and have been turned over to the Field Artillery at Ft. Bragg. The Prime Movers, T9 (6-wheel, 6-wheel-drive) and T14 (4-wheel, 4-wheel-drive) are still undergoing test at the proving ground.

The Commodity Division of the Planning Branch, Office of the Assistant Secretary of War, has held two general meetings of Commodity Committee members to review methods of war time control. A meeting of one Commodity Committee each week will be held in the near future to discuss type of control applicable to its critical materials.

The du Pont Company has again expressed its desire that any visits of War Department personnel to its plants should be arranged either through the Ammunition Division, or through the Philadelphia Ordnance District.

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Maj. R. S. Barr inspected the Bridgeport Ordnance District recently.

Lt. Col. V. A. Root, Ord-Res., was on two weeks' active duty. Colonel Root is Manager of Sales for W. F. & John Barnes Company. He reviewed the Procurement Plan for Small Arms Ammunition and prepared an initial plan.

The point of the standard caliber .50 bullet, all types, is quite blunt, and in order to determine how much loss in velocity results from this type of bullet, 100 experimental bullets, made with special sharp points, have been shipped to Aberdeen Proving Ground for the purpose of determining the ballistics as compared with standard ammunition.

The 75 mm Gun Carriage, M1897, M1E3, is the French 75 mm Gun Carriage with an early design of high speed adapter. A battery has been under test at Ft. Sill. The test has now been completed and the carriages are being returned to Rock Island Arsenal where the experimental parts are to be salvaged and the original parts placed in storage.

A course in the repair and maintenance of fire control equipment was conducted at Frankford Arsenal from Sept. 11 to Sept. 30. This was attended by both military and civilian personnel from the various Corps Areas and preliminary reports indicate that the course of instruction was very interesting and considerable benefit was obtained by all personnel attending.

A circular letter has been sent to all Corps Ordnance Officers and to Ordnance Officers at exempted stations to requisition new design of: Firing Pins, Sear Holder Springs, and Sear, and replace all like items of old design now in service in the Browning Aircraft Machine Gun, cal. .30, M2, and in spare parts kits for same.

All parts of old design in each Corps Area should be collected by the Corps Ordnance Officer and forwarded to Springfield Armory in one shipment. It is important that no parts of old design be left in service.

Changes in Assignment of General Officers—The following changes in assignment of general officers were announced this week:

Brig. Gen. Thomas E. Merrill, USA, was relieved from detail with the Organized Reserves of the Sixth Corps Area and from further duty at Milwaukee, Wisc., and was assigned to command the 11th Field Artillery Brigade, Schofield Barracks, T. H. He will proceed to New York, N. Y., and sail on the first available Government transport after Nov. 1, 1933, for the Hawaiian Department.

Brig. Gen. James B. Gowen, USA, was relieved from assignment to command of 11th Field Artillery Brigade, Schofield Barracks, T. H., effective upon the arrival of Brig. Gen. Thomas E. Merrill, and is then assigned to command of the 21st Brigade at the same station.

Brig. Gen. Lytle Brown, USA, was relieved from further assignment and duty in the Office of the Chief of Engineers and assigned to duty in the Office of the Chief of Staff, War Department General Staff, Washington, D. C. At the proper time he will proceed to New York, N. Y., and sail on the first available Government transport after Nov. 1, 1933, for the Panama Canal Department. Upon arrival in Panama he will report to the Commanding General for assignment to command of the Atlantic Sector, Ft. de Lesseps, Canal Zone.

Colonel Tyler to Great Lakes Division—The engineer post at the Great Lakes Division with headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio, recently vacated by Maj. Gen. Edward M. Markham upon his appointment as Chief of Engineers, will be filled by Lt. Col. Max C. Tyler, CE, USA, who has been on duty as District Engineer at Buffalo, N. Y.

Colonel Tyler's home is in Fargo, N. D., where he was born Sept. 25, 1880. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy and commissioned second lieutenant, Engineers, June 11, 1903. He served in the Philippines, with the 3rd Battalion of Engineers from 1903 to 1904 and with the 2nd Battalion in Cuba from 1906 to 1907. At the Washington Barracks from 1908 to 1909, and from 1910 to 1911 he was in charge of construction of Locks and Dams 26 and 28, at Wheeling, W. Va. He served as instructor, General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., from 1913 to 1916, and on the Mexican Border in charge of railway construction in 1917. During the World War he was detailed in the Office of the Chief of Engineers as Assistant to the Director General of Military Railways and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for this service. He was promoted to colonel, Engineers, National Army, in 1918 and commanded the 212th Engineer Regiment and was Division Engineer of the 12th Division; he was not overseas. From 1919 to 1923 he was in charge of the Washington Engineer District and directed the survey of the Great Falls of the Potomac. He was ordered to Florence, Ala., in 1923 and constructed the Wilson Dam of the Muscle Shoals project. He was Department Engineer at Manila, Philippine Islands, from 1927 to 1929, and Chief Engineer of the Federal Power Commission at Washington, and on special duty with the River and Harbor Board to January, 1932, when he was ordered to New Orleans, La., as Engineer of the First New Orleans District. In December, 1932, he was ordered to Buffalo, N. Y., as District Engineer.

THE FOOTBALL SITUATION SO FAR THIS SEASON

Army		Navy
Defeated Mercer, 19-6.....	Sept. 30.....	Defeated William and Mary, 12-0
Defeated V.M.I., 32-0.....	Oct. 7.....	Defeated Mercer, 25-6
Defeated Delaware, 52-0.....	Oct. 14.....	Lost to Pittsburgh, 34-6
Defeated Illinois, 6-0.....	Oct. 21.....	Defeated Virginia, 13-7

BALANCE OF SEASON

(Games at home unless otherwise indicated)

Army		Navy
Yale (at New Haven, Conn.).....	Oct. 28.....	Pennsylvania (at Philadelphia)
Coe College.....	Nov. 4.....	Notre Dame (at Baltimore)
Harvard (at Cambridge).....	Nov. 11.....	Columbia (at New York City)
Penn Military College.....	Nov. 18.....	Princeton (at Princeton)
Navy (at Philadelphia).....	Nov. 25.....	Army (at Philadelphia)
Notre Dame (at New York City).....	Dec. 2.....	(No game)

FOR THE RECORD BOOK

	Points Scored	First Downs	Yardage	Games Won	Games Lost	Season's Percentage
Army.....	109	37	1291	4	0	1.000
Opponents.....	6	30	615			
Navy.....	58	44	1006	3	1	.750
Opponents.....	47	34	721			

Points scored by Army—Buckler, 26; Johnson, 18; Stancock, 18; Brown, 8; Grohs, 7; Marx, 6; Burlingame, 6; Beall, 6; King, 6; Kopchak, 6; Simons, 2.

Points scored by Navy—Baumberger, 18; Borries, 12; Walkup, 12; Wilcox, 6; Chung-Hoon, 6; Larsen, 2.

General Winans Retires

Maj. Gen. Edwin B. Winans, USA, who recently relinquished command of the 8th Corps Area to Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood, USA, will be retired for age on Oct. 31, 1933.

The vacancy among the major generals created by his retirement will be filled by Brig. Gen. Halstead Dorey, USA.

General Winans is the son of a former Governor of Michigan and was born in Hamburg, Mich., Oct. 31, 1869. He was appointed from that state to the United States Military Academy from which he graduated in 1891, and was assigned to the Cavalry.

Following service with troops in the Indian territory from September 1891 to September 1897, General Winans was detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Michigan Military Academy. From May 1898 to November 1898 he was major of the 34th Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and served with it in Cuba. He was promoted 1st lieutenant of Cavalry, April 30, 1898. In September 1899 he was ordered to the Philippines, participating in the Philippine Insurrection, and was a Transport Quartermaster during the China Relief Expedition. He returned to the United States in 1900 and served at various posts in the United States and in the Philippines with the 4th, 5th and 8th Cavalry until 1909. He was promoted Captain, Cavalry, Feb. 2, 1901. From August 1909 to June 1911 he served as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Pennsylvania Military Academy. From 1912 to 1916, he served with troops and performed various duties at Fort Riley, Kans., in Hawaii and the Philippine Islands, until he returned to Fort Riley, Kans., in 1916. During the punitive expedition into Mexico he commanded a squadron of the 7th Cavalry, and received a citation for gallantry in action against Villa's forces at Tohomic, Mexico. He was promoted Major, Cavalry, Sept. 2, 1914.

In November 1917 General Winans was sent to France where he attended the General Staff College at Langres and was later assigned to the 8th Infantry.

He was promoted lieutenant colonel Feb. 2, 1917, colonel (temporary) Aug. 5, 1917, and Brigadier General, National Army, June 26, 1918. He was assigned to command the 64th Infantry Brigade, 32nd Division, in June 1918, which position he held until July 1919, participating with the brigade in the Alsne-Marne, Oise-Aisne, and Meuse-Argonne offensives.

Upon his return to the United States in August, 1919, General Winans served at Fort Riley, Kans., and on Feb. 23, 1920, was promoted Colonel, Cavalry. From August 1920 he commanded the 10th Cavalry in Arizona, until 1922, having in the meantime also commanded for a considerable period the First Cavalry Division. Upon being promoted Brigadier General, Dec. 30, 1922, he commanded the 8th Infantry Brigade at Camp McClellan, Ala., until September, 1925, when he was assigned to the 1st Cavalry Division, El Paso, Tex., where he served until promoted to Major General on Oct. 18, 1927.

From October, 1927, to February, 1928, General Winans was Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, and commanded the Hawaiian Division later.

General Winans received the Distinguished Service Medal for service in France, citation for which is as follows:

"For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He showed marked efficiency and excellent judgment while commanding the 64th Infantry Brigade in the actions at the second battle of the Marne, in the attack and capture of Juvigny, and in the operations at Bois de la Morine, Bois de Chene Sec, and Bantheville Woods. In these actions, by his tactical ability he was always master of the situation and executed his plans with a confidence that was an inspiration to his troops."

He has been awarded a silver star citation for gallantry in action and has received the following decorations from foreign governments:

Officer of the Legion of Honor, France. Croix de Guerre, France. He is a graduate of Michigan Military Academy, 1886, and of the Mounted Service School, 1916.

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(Continued from First Page)

a sergeant and then a first sergeant and in 18 months was commissioned a second lieutenant. Seven months later he was a first lieutenant and in another year, May of 1919, he was commissioned a Captain in the Army Service Corps. In July of 1920 he was commissioned a first lieutenant, Regular Army Infantry. He became a captain Sept. 1, 1930. Captain LaRue was graduated from the Infantry School, Basic Course, in 1922.

Captain Scoville comes from Brush, Colo. He was commissioned in the Field Artillery Reserves June 6, 1924. He has had tours of active duty at Ft. Bliss, Ft. D. A. Russell and Ft. Francis E. Warren.

Captain Roberts comes from Loveland, Colo. He was first commissioned in the Field Artillery Reserves Oct. 8, 1924, and has had active duty tours at Ft. Sill, Ft. Francis E. Warren and Ft. Logan.

Lieutenant Brightwell was commissioned in the Medical Reserves Dec. 17, 1932, and has had active duty at Ft. Logan. He comes from Oklahoma City, Okla.

Sgt. Bernice A. Foote is the acting first sergeant of the company. Sergeant Foote, who joined the company July 21, 1933, was born in O'Brien, Tex., July 5, 1907. He first enlisted in August of 1928. His regular station is with Co. B, 2nd Eng.

Prior to Sergeant Foote's arrival Cpl. Michael P. Evans, of Co. A, 2nd Engineers, had been acting first sergeant from May 30 to July 21. Corporal Evans was born in Denver in 1899. First enlisting in 1917 he served during the World War and was awarded the Victory Medal with Battle Clasp.

The mess sergeant was Sgt. Herbert L. Audas, of Co. D, 1st Infantry. Sergeant Audas was born in Danmore, Ky., in 1887, first enlisting in 1909, he served throughout the World War.

Sgt. Joseph B. Bondi, of Co. C, 1st Infantry, joined on Aug. 28, as relief for Sergeant Audas. Sergeant Bondi was born in Connellsville, Pa., in 1905. He first enlisted in 1926.

Pvt. 1c William P. Logan, of Co. A, 2nd Engineers, was acting Supply Sergeant from May 30 to July 21. Private Logan was born at Broken Arrow, Okla., in 1908, first enlisting in July of 1927. He had prior service in the Oklahoma National Guard.

Pvt. Audist H. Cox, of Co. C, 2nd Engineers, was acting first cook from May 30 to July 21. Private Cox was born in Bonne Terre, Mo., in 1904. He first enlisted in 1923.

Writing to the JOURNAL, Captain LaRue said:

"Many thanks for your letter of congratulations of September 6th, and may I congratulate you on the splendid spirit the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has shown in offering the awards.

"We, the camp command and forest personnel, decided from the first day of camp to have the best camp in the state. Your announcement of the awards arrived just in time to whip us back into shape as we started to lag a bit.

"May I mention right here that the splendid spirit of co-operation between the Forest Service and army personnel has had a great deal to do with the winning of the award by this company. The camp superintendent and his foremen are members of the mess and are treated in every respect as officers. During the construction period their help was invaluable. They often worked until dark helping with the construction.

"To get back to the story: Company 828 was organized at Ft. Logan, Colo., on May 29, 1933. At 8.00 A. M., May 30, the advance party, consisting of myself, Lt. Brightwell, four enlisted men, and two enrollees left Ft. Logan by truck for the White River National Forest.

"We arrived at Marvina, a post office thirty-five miles from the nearest town and seventy-seven miles from the nearest railroad, at 11.00 A. M., June 1. The remainder of the day was spent in laying out the temporary camp and preparing for the remainder of the company.

"Thirty-three local experienced men arrived the following day, Captain Roberts and forty-four men from Ft. Logan on June 3, twenty-four local enrollees on the 5th, and the remainder on the 6th.

"The main camp was laid out on the second and details put to work clearing the campsite of sagebrush and rocks, laying out the water system, digging cesspools, cutting timbers for the mess hall and tent frames, etc.

"Lumber and slabs were purchased and hauled from a sawmill seventeen miles up the river. Plumbing supplies were transported by truck from Rifle, Colo., seventy-seven miles in the opposite direction.

"The mess hall is standard war-time construction except for its length and material. It is 132 feet long and except for the roof and mess table is made of lodgepole pine saplings and Alpine fir slabs.

"The kitchen forms the north end of the mess hall with wings built on either side of it. One wing is the officers' mess, the other the storeroom for food supplies. A tank of 250 gallon capacity has been erected in the rear of the kitchen making hot water available to the kitchen and officers' showers at all times. The tank is heated by an incinerator, which serves the double purpose of burning garbage and heating water.

"The tent frames are constructed entirely of native lodgepole pine. A four-foot wall built of native spruce and fir slabs is in keeping with the pine-clad background of mountains. Double bunks extend down both sides leaving a large open space in the center.

"The camp is laid out in the form of a rectangle. The mess hall is in the center surrounded by the tenthouses. The north side of the rectangle is formed by the quarters of the officers and forestry personnel. Immediately south of the mess hall is a large quadrangle formed by the hospital ward tenthouses of the men, in the center of which, flies the stars and stripes on a pole 45 feet in height. The men's bathhouse is 100 feet south of the camp. The bathhouse consists of a three-room building, the center room being the shower room with eleven showers and cement floor; a ten by twenty foot dressing room opening off the shower room forms the west end of the building. An annex, built adjacent to the dressing room, is the flush latrine, while the room on the other side of the shower room contains tin-lined troughs, wooden shelves, wash basins and plenty of spigots. Here the men do their laundering as well as perform their ablutions. A tank of 200 gallon capacity, heated by an incinerator makes hot water available at all times.

"The hospital is the real pride of the camp. Its construction is the same as the men's tents except it is screened and has no constructed bunks. It is made in three sections, the southern being the infirmary, the center section the ward, and the northern the hospital aides' quarters. An enclosed flush latrine and utility room occupy the western side of the latter. Nine cases of acute appendicitis during the first month of camp made a first-class hospital not only desirable but necessary. All nine cases were transported 102 miles by truck, to Glenwood Springs, the nearest hospital, where Lieutenant Brightwell performed the operations. All operations were successful and the men were back to work within six weeks.

"Other features of the camp are: A double-screened two-room meat house, eight by twelve feet, shaded by transplanted spruce trees; a ten by twelve foot milk or spring house built over Ute Creek; a recreation hall with comfortable furniture, writing desks, magazine racks, etc., and an officers' shower, wash-room and latrine.

"The post exchange is located in the south end of the mess hall, easily accessible from all points of the camp.

"The recreational facilities consist of the usual athletic sports, but most of the men majored in fishing. Hunting season on deer opens Oct. 12 and elk on the 16th. At least three parties will be sent out from camp.

"About half the enrolled men are from

Denver, the remainder being from the western slope of Colorado. The morale is excellent.

"A most friendly and co-operative spirit between members of the Forest Service and the camp staff has greatly helped in bringing to the camp the distinction bestowed upon it. No opportunity is lost to cement this friendship.

"The extent of work accomplished in the forest to date under the supervision of Rick R. Thomson, forest superintendent, and his foremen is: telephone line, 1.5 miles; roadside clearing (fire prevention), 6 miles; forest stand improvement, 27 acres; horse trails, 2 miles; truck trails, 3.5 miles; fishing trails, 3 miles; office construction (headquarters) 1; other structures (headquarters), 2; fences, 2.1 miles; boundary survey and marking, 19.5 miles; foot bridges, 2, and vehicle bridge, 1; public camp ground clearing, 15 acres; construction of public camp ground latrines, 22; public camp ground waste disposal, 63; fish retaining dams, 1; eradication of poison plants, 400 acres; range vegetation improvement, 1734 acres; and land clearing, 15 acres. Besides the work enumerated above, numerous small projects have been completed.

"Inspecting forest officers stated that the work accomplished by the men in the forest was of highest quality.

"The esprit of the men and officers is very high. At the beginning of June a sagebrush flat covered with rocks, where today stands a veritable tent city, is evidence enough of the spirit of the officers and men in surmounting seemingly impossible difficulties."

Following is the relative standing of the five (5) CCC companies selected by the District Commanders for consideration, by the 8th Corps Area headquarters, in the selection of the outstanding CCC company in this Corps Area:

First—Company 828, Camp F-6-C, Marvina, Colo.

Second—Company 854, Camp SP-7-T, Blanco, Tex.

Company Commander—Capt. J. J. Canella, 9th Inf.

Other Officers—Capt. E. W. Maxwell, Reserve; 2nd Lt. R. I. Dugan, AC.

Regular Army Enlisted Personnel — Sgt. E. Fountain, Acting 1st Sgt.; Sgt. William Bremer, Mess Sgt.

Third — Company 862, Camp F-17-N, Raton Ranch, N. Mex.

Company Commander—Capt. C. H. Searcy, Hq. 3d Brig.

Other Officers—1st Lt. S. L. Douthitt, 3d Brig.; Capt. H. H. Gough, FA-Res.; 1st Lt. R. H. Ehardt, Med-Res.

Regular Army Enlisted Personnel — Sgt. R. P. Conklin, Acting 1st Sgt. 9th Inf.; Sgt. J. H. Felgenhauer, Acting Mess Sgt., 9th Inf.; Cpl. D. H. Jones, Acting Supply Sgt., 23d Inf.; Pvt. 1c A. E. Rollins, Acting Cook, 9th Inf.

Forest Superintendent—C. K. Caron. Fourth—Company 858, Camp PD-1-W, Gillette, Wyo.

Company Commander—Maj. John R. Hermann, Inf.

Other Officers—1st Lt. W. W. Scott, FA, Ft. Sill; 2d Lt. A. J. Braun, FA-Res.; Contract Surgeon James W. Stevens.

Regular Army Enlisted Personnel — Sgt. John B. Page, 1st FA, Acting 1st Sgt.; Cpl. Gordon G. Foster, 1st FA, Acting Supply Sgt.

Superintendent—Martin Cahill.

Fifth — Company 869, Camp E-63-T, Farmersville, Tex.

Company Commander — Capt. C. S. Richards, FA.

Other Officers—Capt. B. R. Gayman, MC-Res.; Capt. H. G. Yapp, Cav-Res.; Capt. C. R. Shaw, Eng. RA, replacing Capt. Richards, latter to Tex. A & M.

Regular Army Enlisted Personnel — Sgt. F. R. Bradford, 1st FA, Acting 1st Sgt.; Pvt. 1c Taylor Casey.

The roster of the winning company as received from the headquarters, 8th Corps Area, follows:

CCC Camp F-6-C
828th Company
Marvina, Colorado

Officers

Capt. Frank LaRue, 1st Inf., Commanding.
Capt. Paul J. Roberts, FA-Res.
Capt. C. Wilber Scoville, FA-Res.
1st Lt. G. L. Brightwell, Med-Res.

Enlisted

Sgt. Bernice A. Foote, Acting 1st Sgt., Co. B, 2nd Engrs. Joined July 21, 1933.
Cpl. Michael P. Evans, Co. A, 2nd Engrs., Acting 1st Sgt. from May 30 to July 21, 1933.
Sgt. Herbert L. Audas, Mess Sgt., Co. D, 1st Inf.

Pvt. 1c William P. Logan, Co. A, 2nd Engrs., Acting Supply Sgt. from May 30 to July 21, 1933.

Pvt. Audist H. Cox, Co. C, 2nd Engrs., Act. 1st Cook from May 30 to July 21, 1933.
CCC Personnel

Leaders

H. R. Arnold	H. V. Hart
A. W. Childers	H. H. Starker
David Christie	R. W. Wheeler
J. C. Donnelly	Edward Wilson

Assistant Leaders

S. H. Baxter	W. H. Rupard
Clayre Bierly	F. H. Shader
R. S. Brunner	C. R. Shoemaker
C. W. Doyle	Cecil Ward
M. J. Heatherly	R. L. Warnke
F. M. Machado	Joe Wickman
C. A. Rector	Paul Williams
L. C. Roberts	Roy Whitmer

Enrollees

Felix Abeyta	Dwight Johnson
L. M. Abrams	G. L. Johnson
Floyd Aldrich	N. F. Johnson
J. M. Ambrust	S. L. Johnson
Walter Baker	W. E. Johnson
Norman Baughman	John Keefer
Leonard Bedient	Garth Klein
Lawrence Belarde	Charles Lacey
H. G. Bennett	H. E. H. Lelstikow
C. A. Bewley	August Lenke
Jasper Bittle	Albin Lindner
Leon Blakely	E. M. Lowry
Clarence Blatter	Joe Maddalone
Eugene Bridges	Bennie Martinez
Otis Broughton	H. L. Mathias
O. S. Brown	Willard McCroskey
Eugene Cameron	William McLean
Mike Caparella	Charles McNece
J. M. Carey	David McNeel
R. R. Cargile	Ellias Medina
F. P. Carter	Joe Medina
G. R. Charles	Bill Mendenhall
E. L. Charles	H. R. Midgett
Gerald Chilcott	W. M. Milatein
H. D. Chisholm	E. E. Nestell
H. A. Chisholm	Forrest Newsum
G. B. Chivington	N. D. Nichols
Joe Cisneros	R. W. North
Frank Claudus	J. A. Oberst
F. A. Colley	Alfred Padilla
U. L. Cotten	John Paulus
E. R. Coney	J. W. Peck
E. L. Crowley	F. C. Pasley
B. E. Crouse	J. L. Perlman
Walter Crouse	J. G. Peters
W. H. Cushman	S. B. Pipkin
D. E. Daly	Jack Pittington
F. J. Damek	Edward Pritchard
H. R. Dare	William Raitz
Evert Davey	C. E. Ramsell
Leonard Davis	Ralph Rector
Andrew Depew	Emelio Romero
D. D. Donovan	Mercy Ruiz
D. D. Dudley, jr.	M. H. Schoberlin
Dan Dugan	William Sealy
Jake Duran	Anthony Sena
B. E. Enderle	R. R. Sentman
Harold Fay	W. M. Shuster
E. S. Feldman	E. L. Spahn
Richard Ferguson	Frank Spano
Homer Flisko	Jeru Stewart
T. J. Fitzgerald	P. L. Stewardson
Dale Followell	Stuart Stevens
Frank Freeman	Stanley Stiles
J. E. Fuller, jr.	F. A. Stoddard
G. E. French	Abe Sultzenberger
S. J. Gallegos	V. E. Tatham
Frank Garbellina	E. J. Taylor
J. M. Garrett	T. N. Taylor
D. V. Gegg	Marvin Teeters
W. E. Gilliam	Justo Tenorio
H. W. Gold	E. J. Terry
Ben Gonzales	L. L. Tharling
C. H. Goodson	Glenn Tillinghast
J. L. Groom	Cedric Thompson
Ralph F. Guire	Delmar Thompson
Rodney F. Guire	Irvin Thompson
Carol Gunther	R. P. Trout
R. J. Harris	Harry Vallery
J. H. Hart	A. W. VanOver
Joe Hathaway	Alphonse Vessa
E. A. Heitler	Carol Valesquez
P. E. Henderson	Edward Von Bergan
Chris Herrera	Thomas Wakely, jr.
S. M. Hickman	Lew Wallace
A. Hildebrand	Herbert Walters
C. C. Hiner	Marcey Ward
Lee Hixon	J. W. Warner
Kenneth Hockman	William Wickman
R. W. Hopson	E. F. Wilson
E. D. Hults	A. C. Wiseman
Cecil Hutchinson	Floyd Wood
Bernhard Jacobson	Jesse M. Woods
S. L. Jacoby	Ray Young

Never before has it been so important for all officers, active, retired and reserve, to keep up with service developments. Subscribe and re-subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal.

Letters to Editor

Send your views on pay, promotion and other vital subjects to the Editor, Army and Navy Journal, 1701 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

All letters intended for publication should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a proof of good faith. If the writers desires to omit his name when the letter is published, he should so state.

Letters printed in this column represent the views of the writer and publication herein does not imply endorsement by the Army and Navy Journal.

Service Pay:

Editor Army and Navy Journal:

Certainly hope that your editorial campaign in regard to getting the Service at least its Par-pay, reaches the eyes and ears of the President and Military Affairs Congressmen and Senators.

With wages being boosted for all types of the most ordinary labor, with hours down as low as 30 hours per week for work in some industries, it seems nothing short of ridiculous to have the good old Army on a 24-hour per day status continuing to donate their 15-50% share of their minimum Just wages to the U. S. Treasury.

Infantry Lieutenant.

Grateful for Journal's Work

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Every member of the service owes you a debt of gratitude. Your stand on the pay situation is very commendable, and I wish to assure you that all concerned are very grateful.

We hope that before long a government will see fit to increase their servants' pay to a living standard.

Understand, Mr. Editor, the servants of the American Government are not squawking; they are American enough to live on a dish of beans a day if necessary.

Staff Sergeant, FA

Penalizing Service Widows

Editor Army and Navy Journal:

Your published examples of injustice to widows who have borne the burden and heat of thirty or forty years in the service, are quite interesting.

If a wife has been able to save a little—principally by self-denial on her part—she gets no pension at all, but if she has no income she is liberally rewarded by getting fifteen dollars a month, the remaining few years of her life.

Injustice however is common all over the world.

During a visit to the Austrian Tyrol two years ago, I noticed that the best cows were still presented with the heaviest bells when brought down from the mountains in fall. I had suggested that the size of the bells be made inversely proportioned to the output of milk. Under present conditions a cow is penalized for being good.

I am slightly worried for fear there may be an orgy of spending among the Spanish-American War mates, so as to make sure of the magnificent reward of fifty cents a day when we pass over and make them widows.

If you print this at all do not list it in your funny column—"Believe it or not" would be more appropriate).

Henry D. Styer,
Brig. Gen.-Ret.

That Cost of Living Index

M. I. N. I., ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

You say that we cannot eat or wear structural steel and that this item should not be considered in the general cost of living. True.

On the other hand I wonder if ice, electricity, gas (either artificial or natural), telephone rates, and street-car fare are considered in the cost of living. Perhaps telephone rates and street-car fares should not be considered. Certainly

ice, electricity and gas should be considered in the cost of living—also water rates. Locally these rates are all the same as they were five or ten years ago. Furthermore, on electric rates we have paid for several months, a five per cent tax, in addition to the regular cost.

Trusting that you will bring this to the attention of the powers that be, I am very truly yours,

P. L. Foster, Staff Sgt. DEMIL.

Retired Officers' Pay Loss:

Editor Army and Navy Journal:

Much has been appearing in the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL pertaining to the pay freeze clause, and the injustices it has inflicted upon the officers of the services.

Anyone familiar with the provisions of this clause and the loss of pay account of promotion and longevity cannot deny that the officers have been placed into a very desperate situation, and now, with the cost of commodities on the increase it is short of being tragic.

But what about the regular retired officer, who, previous to the enactment of the Economy Act was on active duty status? This group of officers—about 130 in number, were performing loyal, faithful and efficient service in connection with the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, recruiting, etc., when along came the economy axe, and without ceremony and warning, on Aug. 15, 1932, he found himself reverting to the inactive status.

What about the pay of this group? From full pay and allowances of his grade, he is placed into a position where he must give up all allowances and 25% of his active pay plus 15% effective as of April 1, 1933. The actual loss represents 61% of his active duty pay and allowances.

Little more than six (6) months elapse since this group of regulars revert to the inactive status, when authorization is granted for the employment of more than fourteen hundred (1,400) reserve officers in connection with the CCC. Where is the justice in this move? Remove 130 regulars from active duty and call out 1,400 or more reserves for active duty. What number of this group of regulars would have accepted active duty with the CCC is unknown, but it is reasonably safe to assume that some would cheerfully accepted the opportunity to increase their very limited wage had the chance been tendered them.

With a family to support and one or more youngsters to educate the situation is more aggravated. It is desperate.

At a time when officers of all branches are complaining about being denied pay increases account of promotions, those denied increases for longevity, etc., little thought is given the retired regular officer, who, as a result of the Economy Act is giving up 61% of his pay and allowances.

Many of us are ready, willing, and anticipating the day when the opportunity will come which will return us to active duty status in connection with educational institutions, etc.

Lieutenant, Inf., Retired.

World Instability

Editor, Army and Navy Journal:

The Peace Conference at Geneva has failed. The best opinion is that it will either collapse altogether or accomplish nothing of importance. Germany's aims in Europe are outspoken and well known. The great powers of Europe can not and will not disarm in the face of the critical European situation. Only a miracle can save the Peace Conference. Japan in the Orient defies the League of Nations and world opinion. That nation utterly disregards her most solemn pledges and agreements with other nations. Her program and aims are definite and determined. Japan proposes to dominate Asia and the Pacific Ocean and if necessary will stand against the world in its execution. She now demands equality on both land and sea. She is rapidly building her navy up to, if not beyond, treaty limits, while this country lags far behind in its naval building program. This country was outwitted, out-manuevered, and out-gener-

alled by the cunning and shrewd diplomats at both the Washington and London Naval Conferences. World naval experts rate the United States Navy in third place, our land forces as seventeenth, and our air forces as sixth among the world's great powers. Our land forces rank only with such small and insignificant countries as Portugal, Greece, and Belgium.

The dignity, power, wealth, and importance of this great and rich country, with its far-flung possessions, with its extensive and world-wide trade and commerce, need and must have the power behind its flag which will make the nation respected and its voice heard throughout the world. A rich, soft, and weak nation means a despised nation, open to insult and outrage. China is a shining example of the folly of unpreparedness. Those in our midst who are secretly or openly intent upon the destruction of our social order and institutions must be exposed and eliminated as enemies of modern civilization, common welfare, and progress.

"The first duty of a statesman is the National Defense." We have the money and the technical skill to make our Navy and Air forces second to none and to strengthen our Land forces for quick expansion into a large and efficient army for the proper defense and security of this great country. Prompt, definite, and energetic action is indicated.

C. E. Hawkins,
Col. USA, Ret.

The Emergency Officers Retired List

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

When the Emergency Officers Retired List was established, Congress insisted not only that Emergency Officers be placed upon the same retirement basis as Regular Army Officers, but that their names be published in the Official Army Register. Consequently a comparison of the two lists should not be considered amiss at this time when veterans pensions, retirements, veterans' disabilities, and other expenditures incidental to the aftermath of war have already depleted the treasury to such an extent that regular army personnel and material threatens to be cut far below the danger point by the next congress. Expenditures due to the war are often charged indiscriminately against Regular Army activities not only by the indifferent citizen, but sometimes even by congressmen. The publishing of the two retired lists side by side is certainly an example of indiscriminate intermingling of two separate problems. Before the present bulkiness of the volume made the cost of printing and mailing prohibitive, every regular army officer received a copy of the Register for his own personal files. Now the only way a personal copy may be obtained is to send \$1.50 to the Superintendent of Documents with the hope that the next issue will actually be published. Cash subscriptions to the current Army List and Directory have induced caution in that direction, however, for when the latter publication is printed at all it may be at far different intervals than the subscription calls for (first it was published bimonthly, then quarterly, then an issue was omitted entirely, and now the July 1st, 1933, issue is about 2 1/2 months overdue). Consequently the following comparisons have been made from the last Army Register I received from the Adjutant General's Office: the 1931 issue.

There are 334 pages devoted to Retired Emergency Officers' names, while only 182 pages are used for Regular Army Retired Officers, yet the Emergency Officers total 6851, whereas the Regular Retired Officers number only 2584. A proportion of about 2.65 to 1. The number of regular army officers, i. e., 2584, includes the names of all officers who have been retired for all causes: age, 30 years' service, physical disability in line of duty, etc., as well as the names of 247 Class B and eliminated officers and 75 or so Philippine Scout officers. The Emergency Officers Retired List contains only the names of World War Emergency Officers allegedly retired for physical disability incurred during their war service.

Below the names of officers of both lists are published in heavy black type the battle citations which have been awarded them. The regular army list shows 2 Thanks of Congress, 25 Medals of Honor, 236 Distinguished Service Medals, 2 Navy Cross Medals, 60 Distinguished Service Crosses, 2 Navy Distinguished Service Medals and 542 Silver Star Citation Medals. The Emergency Officers Retired List shows 4 Medals of Honor, 14 Distinguished Service Medals, 96 Distinguished Service Crosses and 329 Silver Star Citation Medals, besides 2 black typed "DDS's" which the printer apparently mistook for decorations instead of degrees.

For purposes of a definite comparison we must apply a pro rata or per capita factor to those decorations common to both lists, i. e., the 2.65 to 1 ratio determined above. We then have the following computations:

Regular Medals of Honor—2.65 x 25 equals 66.

Emergency Medals of Honor—1 x 4 equals 4.

A proportion of over 16 to 1 in favor of the regular army.

Regular D S M—2.65 x 236 equals 625.

Emergency D S M—1 x 14 equals 14.

A proportion of over 44 to 1 in favor of the regular army.

Regular D S C—2.65 x 60 equals 159.

Emergency D S C—1 x 96 equals 96.

A proportion of about 1 2/3 to 1 in favor of the regular army.

Regular S S C—2.65 x 542 equals 1436.

Emergency S S C—1 x 329 equals 329.

A proportion of over 4 to 1 in favor of the regular army.

These figures are illuminating. The proportion of 44 to 1 Distinguished Service Medals can possibly be explained. The D S M is given for distinguished service not involving personal bravery. It would be natural to assume that regular army officers of many years' training would fit into key executive wartime positions a little better than civilians, although this has never been conceded by the latter. The other citations are much harder to explain. They are given for personal courage in the face of the enemy over and above line of duty. In each citation the regular army excels. In the proportion of total MHs, DSCs, and SSCs (1601 regular officers' personal courage citations to 425 emergency officers' personal courage citations), the regular army list surpasses by almost 4 to 1 on a per capita basis. When we consider the composition of the two lists, one purely wartime and the other merely routine, our amazement at the probable disparity grows. The real disparity is probably nearer 10 to 1 than 4 to 1. Surely the regular army officers' personal courage is not ten times as great as that of the emergency officers'. There must be some other explanation for we must assume that both are equally courageous.

A clue is perhaps found by searching through both lists for retired medical officers. I have not counted them, but even a casual scrutiny shows the great difference. You can examine pages of the Regular Retired List without striking more than one or two doctors, whereas portions of the Emergency Retired Officers List look like the physicians' classified section of a telephone directory. Since the emergency officer's retirement gives to the emergency officer of a few months the identical privileges that the regular officers spends his lifetime acquiring, it should not be too much to expect and require the application of the same rigid tests to the emergency officer that are applied to the regular army officer when he is examined for physical disability in line of duty. This might be a fruitful innovation. A rigid investigation applying to regular army retirement standards would probably reveal that there are ten times as many emergency officers on the list as there should be. The comparison of personal courage citations above surely leads to that inference. But can we hope that a congress which excluded the regular army officer from a wartime bonus but included the emergency officer in all the Regular's emoluments (even his retire-

(Please turn to Page 179)

Personals

The Society of Sponsors of U. S. Navy Ships are presenting the distinguished author, Mr. Paul Wiltach, in his popular illustrated lecture, "Mount Vernon and the Historic Potomac," in the ballroom of the Hotel Carlton in Washington, Wednesday morning, November 1, at 11.30 o'clock.

The sponsors announce the following list of patronesses for Mr. Wiltach's lecture—Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Mrs. Claude Swanson, Mrs. Henry Latrobe Roosevelt, Mrs. William Standley, Mrs. Benjamin H. Fuller, Mrs. Thomas Hart, Mrs. Albert Stahl, Mrs. Alice H. Richards, Mrs. Larz Anderson, Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart, Mrs. Frederick Delano, Mrs. Keith Merrill and Mrs. Frederick Hicks.

The Committee of Sponsors in charge of the arrangements are: Mrs. Henry Williams, Chairman; Mrs. Brooke Lee, Mrs. James Helm, Mrs. Robert Munroe, and Mrs. Emory Land.

Mrs. Clarence Hinkamp has assembled a group of Navy Juniors to serve as ushers. They are the Misses Margaret Baxter, Anna Smith, Lucy Friedell, Mary Baer, Margaret Baer, Anne Bacon, Polly Larimer, Martha Townsend, Evelyn Standley, Elizabeth Gill, Betty Amsden and Leila Peoples.

The proceeds from the sale of tickets to the lecture are to be devoted to the Society's Welfare Fund, which will prepare the son of a deceased officer of the Navy or Marine Corps for the Naval Academy.

Following the lecture, many luncheon parties are to be given in the Carlton dining room by members of the Society and their guests.

The first dance of the season at The Quartermaster Corps School, Philadelphia, Pa., was held in Clayton Hall, Schuylkill Arsenal, on Friday evening, Oct. 20, in honor of the Officers' Class of 1933-34. In the receiving line with Col. Francis H. Pope, QMC, Commandant of the School, and Mrs. Pope were the officers of the staff and faculty and their wives. A dinner at the Penn Athletic Club preceded the dance.

The first monthly meeting of the Army and Navy Women's Luncheon Club of Louisville, Ky., Jeffersonville, Ind., and Fort Knox, Ky., was held at Benedict's Restaurant, Louisville, Ky., Oct. 18. Mrs. Frederick W. Van Dyne, President, who was a delegate to the American Legion Convention, representing the Federation Inter-allies des Anciens Combattants veterans societies of North America and Europe, gave a very interesting account of her trip to the Convention at Chicago. Members present were: Mesdames Daniel Van Voorhis, E. A. Smith, B. Smith, W. G. Simmons, H. A. Flint of Fort Knox, Ky., F. W. Van Dyne, A. E. Phillips, J. S. Boggess, H. C. Bowman, W. F. Chambers, F. B. Lincoln, E. V. Sumner, Enrique Urrutia, G. H. Wilson of Louisville, Ky., Arnold Reeve, O. B. Jackson, Willis Platts, H. H. Hunker, L. W. Card of Jeffersonville, Ind.

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SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

Mrs. Joseph M. Reeves, wife of Admiral J. M. Reeves, USS California, Battle Fleet, has been seriously ill at the Kulm Hotel, St. Moritz. Mrs. Reeves is now recuperating at the private Clinic and Nursing Home of Dr. Ruppauer—Samadai Engadine, where she will probably remain for some months before returning to St. Moritz for the rest of the winter.

Mrs. Nellie H. Putnam, and children Helene and Webster Fletcher 3d, have returned to Coral Gables, Fla., after spending four months with the children's grandmother, Mrs. Helen P. Putnam at Danvers, Mass., and Mrs. Putnam's sister Mrs. M. Schuble of Bronx, N. Y. Mrs. Putnam has taken an apartment at 1036 Avenue Obispo for the winter.

Mrs. Wm. Powell Scobey, wife of Major Scobey, Inf., USA, has been a guest of the Martinique Hotel, Washington, D. C. for the past week.

Lt. William H. Christian, Jr., MC, of Edgewood Arsenal, was among 2,000 doctors who attended the International Medical Assembly of the Inter-State Postgraduate Medical Association of North America at Cleveland, Ohio, October 16-21.

Col. and Mrs. Charles F. Leonard have purchased a home at 3810 Alabama Avenue, St. Petersburg, Fla., where they will reside on retirement of Colonel Leonard, October 31, 1933. Colonel Leonard's last assignment was as Chief of Staff, 88th Division, Minneapolis, Minn. He is retiring upon his own application after thirty-five years' service.

Mrs. Frederick B. Downing and her daughter Frances are now living at "Brightfields," Valatie, N. Y. Frederick Downing is a freshman at Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.

Mrs. Lewis, widow of the late Lt. Col. Evan E. Lewis, has taken an apartment at 1700 T street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Her sister, Mrs. Bandholtz, widow of Maj. Gen. Harry H. Bandholtz, will be her guest for the winter.

Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Sharpe will return to Washington from their summer home at Bath, N. Y., this week and will spend the winter at the Martinique.

Col. George H. Paddock, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Paddock, who spent the summer at Fisher's Island, N. Y., and the past month in New York, will arrive in Washington this week to spend several months at the Martinique.

Weddings and Engagements

The wedding is announced of Miss Arabelle Hayes Hartley, of Richmond, Va. to James B. Feeley, the marriage having taken place in Westchester, N. Y., on Sept. 27.

The bride is the daughter of Lt. Comdr. Howard Neff Hartley, USN, and Mrs. Arabelle Dudley Hartley, of Richmond, and is related to many of the prominent families of Virginia. Her grandfather was the late Judge Sidney Johnston Dudley, and through her maternal grandmother, the former Margaret Atkinson, a belle of the nineties, she is descended from Hayes, of Erroll family of Slains Castle, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, whose present head is the Duke of Erroll. His title dates back to the reign of Kenneth, III. Mr. Feeley is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Feeley, of New York, and is an alumnus of Harvard University. Mr. and Mrs. Feeley will make their home in Forest Hills, L. I.

Mrs. Bertram R. Ripley, of Montclair, N. J., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Sarah Ripley to Lt. John Hardy Lewis, USA, son of Mrs. John O. Lewis, of Elm City, N. C.



MRS. VICTOR GEIBEL
who before her marriage at Grace Church, New York City, in June, was Miss Dorothy Moody King, daughter of Col. Edgar King, MC, USA, and Mrs. King.

Miss Ripley was graduated from the Kimberley School, Montclair, and attended Sarah Lawrence College. She is a daughter of the late Mr. Bertram R. Ripley and a granddaughter of Mrs. Wilbur Doremus, of Montclair.

Lt. Lewis was graduated last June from West Point and is now serving with the coast artillery at Fortress Monroe, Va.

The wedding will take place during the Christmas holidays.

The marriage of Miss Margaret Beckett Duke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Duke, and Capt. Thomas H. Chambers, USA, Third Corps Area, now stationed in Washington, took place October 14 at Bowling Green, Va. The ceremony was performed by the rector, the Rev. Mr. Pressinger.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Emerson Porter have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Agnes Porter, to Lt. James Karriek Woolnough, Inf., USA, son of Lt. Col. James B. Woolnough, Inf., USA, and Mrs. Woolnough, of Fort Benning.

Lieutenant Woolnough was graduated from the United States Military Academy with the class of 1932.

The wedding will take place in November.

Miss Helen Livingston Strauss, daughter of Admiral Joseph Strauss, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Strauss, and Mr. James Spear Taylor, of Washington, formerly of Rochester, son of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. William Rivers Taylor, of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, were married Oct. 21 in St. John's Church, Washington. A reception at the home of the bride's parents, followed the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Leon A. Shearer, assisted by the bridegroom's father.

The bride was given in marriage by her father. Her maid of honor was Miss Susanne Williams, of Richmond, Va., and her matron of honor, Mrs. Elliott B. Strauss, her sister-in-law. Bridesmaids were the Misses Elizabeth R. Roberts, Dorothy Sollers, Edith Grant and Eleanor Preston.

The best man was Mr. William James Romeyn Taylor. Ushers were Messrs. Charles W. Elliot 2d, of Cambridge, Mass.; Robert M. Gates, of Fort Dodge, Iowa; John A. Hanna, of New York; Charles Alexander Hatfield and James Spear Hatfield, of Chestnut Hill, Pa.; Edward Durand Mulligan, of Avon, N. Y.; Russell L. Snodgrass, of New York;

Elliott B. Strauss, of Newport, R. I., and John Van Voorhis, of Rochester, N. Y.

The couple will reside in Wilson Lane, Bethesda, Md.

The bridegroom is a graduate of Harvard University.

Women's Organizations

Washington, D. C.—The Army and Navy Chapter, D.A.R., gave a card party at Wardman Park Hotel, Tuesday, Oct. 17, at 2 o'clock. Mrs. George Madden Grimes was in charge assisted by Mrs. Ralph M. Griswold, Mrs. Robert J. Holmes, Mrs. John E. Hunt, Mrs. Edward M. Offley, Mrs. James J. Meade, Mrs. Joseph F. Cottrell, and Mrs. Charles T. Harris. Mrs. McIver, the Regent, and Mrs. Shanks, the Chaplain, received the guests. Among those present were Mrs. John M. Geavers, the Correspondent Secretary General, and of the State Officers, Mrs. Grove, Mrs. Linton, Mrs. Payne, and Mrs. Arturo Casanova. Among others present were Mrs. W. P. Chamberlain, Mrs. Robert Giles, Mrs. H. Benjamin Smith, Mrs. Robert Kelton, Mrs. C. W. Kutz, Mrs. Reaume, Mrs. Monroe Burke, Mrs. W. T. Willett, Mrs. John Walker Holcombe, Mrs. R. T. McIntire, Mrs. Jennie Reynolds, Mrs. Godwin Ordway, Mrs. J. A. Gaston, Mrs. T. H. Slaven, Mrs. W. D. Wrightson, Miss R. E. Miller, Mrs. G. R. Cecil, Mrs. A. A. Fries, Mrs. R. H. Rhoades, Mrs. David J. Rumbough, Mrs. W. A. West, Mrs. J. A. Craig, Mrs. J. B. Allesire, Mrs. Charles G. Treat, Mrs. Elmer Curry and Mrs. Little.

This Week—

(Continued from First Page)

That fine young man, Commander Edward Hayes of the American Legion, called on the President a few days ago. At the door of the White House he said that compensation for widows and orphans should be based on need. That is a sensible index and should mean, at least, the restoration of the old pension of \$30 per month, insufficient as that is. Give it to the needy, Mr. President!

Another thing that Commander Hayes said that will strike a responsive chord in the patriotic breast: "The Legion doesn't like it that our Army is seventeen, our Navy third." The Legion for the moment is in temporary eclipse, but watch its emergence during the next Congress. We of the Services are deeply appreciative of the support of this great organization.

In view of Maryland's vote on the repeal of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution, the pacifists are entitled to the joy they get from the action of the Maryland branch of the W.T.C.U. in criticising the University of Maryland for its compulsory military training. I rather believe the sentiment of Maryland is two to one for National Defense, as it is for the policy of the University of Maryland.

Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, formerly Chief of Ordnance, has been given charge of the new NRA division administering the chemical, leather and related manufactures codes. This is an appointment that industry hails.

Again the Marine Corps scores. The winner of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL CCC Medal in the 8th Corps Area is an officer—Capt. Frank LaRue, USA,—who served for four years as a Marine. Capt. Harry W. Baker, USMC, won the Medal in the First Corps Area. Well, there's another chance, Army!

We are on our way to the recognition of Russia. Service as military and naval attaches in Moscow will call for tact as well as military capacity. Fortunately, we have officers who have these qualities. But won't the Bolsheviks be suspicious!

I wish my rubber dollar would stretch to pay my debts!

Posts and Stations

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Oct. 27, 1933.

Mrs. Ben H. Fuller, wife of the commandant of the Marine Corps, will receive the first and third Mondays during the season, beginning the first Monday in November.

Officers who are students of the Army Industrial College, Army War College, are arranging a large dinner party for the director, Col. William A. McCain and members of the faculty and their wives, at the Army and Navy Country Club the evening of November 8. Among the invited guests will be the Secretary of War and Mrs. Dern.

Maj. and Mrs. Parker W. West have issued invitations for an afternoon reception, November 12, from 5 to 7 o'clock at their apartment at 2101 Connecticut Ave., in honor of the Secretary of War and Mrs. George H. Dern.

The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Claude A. Swanson, who is on an inspection trip on the West Coast, after visiting Hawaii, will start East today, arriving in Washington November 1.

Brig. Gen. William E. Horton, USA-Ret., was unanimously re-elected president of the Washington Bachelors' Cotillions at a meeting held last week in his apartment on K street. Mr. George H. Calvert, Jr., was re-elected vice president, and Col. Reginald L. Foster, USA-Ret., is now secretary of the group, succeeding the late William Bowie Clarke.

Mrs. Henderson, wife of Capt. Robert Henderson, USN-Ret., and their daughter, Miss Carol Henderson, have come from their home in Long Beach, Calif., and are at the Willard Hotel for a six weeks' visit. Col. and Mrs. James Brady Mitchell have returned to Washington and reopened their apartment at the Mayflower. During the summer they were at North Hatley, Quebec, and for the past few weeks have been in New York City.

Lt. William A. Moffett, Jr., who has been spending a month's leave with his mother, Mrs. William A. Moffett, widow of Admiral Moffett, has returned to duty on the West Coast.

Miss Helen Quinton, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Alfred B. Quinton, and Miss Jean Louise Maddox, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Rufus F. Maddox, who will make their debuts jointly at a tea dance December 27, will not return to Washington until about December 15. Miss Quinton is a student at Vassar and Miss Maddox attends the Bennington School in Vermont.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Theodore L. Schumacher and their family are now established in their new home on Langdrum lane, in Chevy Chase, Md. Mrs. Schumacher and the children recently returned from Arundel-on-the-Bay, where they spent the summer.

Lt. and Mrs. D. W. Harrison have arrived at the Raleigh Hotel from Toms River, N. J. Maj. Iverson Brooks Summers, USA, and Mrs. Summers, who have recently arrived in Washington from California, were the guests in whose honor Mr. and Mrs. J. Clinton Tribby entertained at dinner Oct. 21 at the Army-Navy Country Club. The other guests were Col. and Mrs. Robert Davis, Maj. and Mrs. Harold A. Nilsey, Maj. and Mrs. Emil W. Leard, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene R. Woodson, Mr. and Mrs. Newton Brewer, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bagley, Miss Jean Woodson, Miss Barbara Davis and Mr. Charles Scott Sykes.

WEST POINT, N. Y.

Oct. 26, 1933.

The Army football team played the University of Illinois team at Cleveland, Oct. 21 and several officers of the post were in Cleveland to attend the game. These included Col. Roger G. Alexander, Col. Chauncey L. Fenton, Maj. Ludon D. Worsham, Capt. William F. DeWitt, Capt. Raymond E. S. Williamson, Lt. Herbert M. Jones, Lt. Marion P. Echols, Lt. Henry B. Sheets and Lt. Charles L. Dasher.

Col. Clifton C. Carter and Mrs. Carter had as guests last week Col. Campbell B. Hodges of Governors Island, their son, Lt. Coleman C. Carter, and Lt. Arthur Roth, of Fort Totten.

General Palmer E. Pierce and Mrs. Pierce, of New York, were guests on the post last week.

In the jumping competition that was held on the Cavalry Plain, Oct. 15, first place was won by Lt. Armand Hopkins, second by Mrs. Harry Van Wyk, third by Lt. Harold M. Forde and fourth by Mrs. Wellington A. Samouco.

Chaplain Roscoe T. Foust and Mrs. Foust had as guests last week Mrs. Foust's parents, the Rev. William Albert Sparks and Mrs. Sparks, of Painesville, Ohio, and Mr. and Mrs. John Cloud, of Westfield, N. J. Chaplain and Mrs. Foust's guests attended the christening service of their daughter, Barbara Willis Foust, at the Cadet Chapel. The Rev. Mr. Sparks officiated, assisted by his son-in-law, Chaplain Foust. The godparents were Mrs. Harry Laurie, of White Plains, N. Y.; Miss Eleanor Robinson, of Cranford, N. J., and Col. Clayton E. Wheat, of West Point.

Lt. John L. Whitelaw and Mrs. Whitelaw have had as their guests Mrs. Whitelaw's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Richard P. Lyman, of Lansing, Mich., and their daughter, Miss Lucy Lyman. Other guests were Mr. Ellis W. Ranney, of Greenville, Mich., and Lt. Whitelaw's mother, Mrs. Francis E. Whitelaw, of Charleston, S. C., who will remain here for the winter.

Lt. William H. Wood and Mrs. Wood have returned to the post after visiting friends in New York and Lt. Albert W. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson at Governors Island.

Col. Charles D. Hartman and Mrs. Hartman had as guests last week end Col. Charles Harvey and Mrs. Harvey, of Washington, and their daughter, Miss Betty Harvey.

Maj. Charles Lyman, of Fort Hamilton, was the guest of Lt. John H. Riepe and Mrs. Riepe last week.

Col. Herman Beukema and Mrs. Beukema had as guests last week end their daughter, Miss Marjorie Beukema, from Vassar College, and Col. Sherburne Whipple and Mrs. Whipple, of Fort Hamilton.

Maj. John N. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson had as guests last week Major Thompson's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. C. Morris Thompson, of Mansfield, Pa. Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Parker Kuhn, of Bedford Hills, N. Y.

Visitors last week were Col. Pierre Kleffer and Mrs. Kleffer, of New London, Conn., whose son, Cadet Pierre Kleffer, Jr., is a member of the third class of the corps.

CARLISTE BARRACKS, PA.

Oct. 24, 1933.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. M. A. DeLaney spent several days of the past week in Baltimore and Washington.

Mrs. W. E. Chambers and daughter Peggy of Washington, D. C., spent Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 14 and 15, visiting Mrs. George P. Sandrock and family, and they were also here at the Barracks, Saturday, Oct. 21, with Major Chambers.

The Post Ladies Luncheon Club met at one o'clock Tuesday, Oct. 17, at the Officers' Mess Building with Mrs. Garfield McKinney and Mrs. James C. Bower as hostesses. Others who attended were Mrs. J. M. Willis, Mrs. James E. Baylis, Mrs. Charles G. Souder, Mrs. Leslie D. Baskin, Mrs. Jacob L. Hartman, Mrs. H. N. Blanchard, Mrs. G. P. Sandrock, Mrs. John H. Hildring, Mrs. W. Harvey Kernan, Mrs. George D. Newton, Mrs. E. Q. Faust, Mrs. T. J. Hartford, Mrs. Paul Zuver, and Mrs. Robert A. Boyce, Jr.

Mrs. Lucille Zuver, mother of Lt. Paul Zuver, and Mrs. F. L. Bullard, mother of Mrs. Zuver, both of Boston, Mass., arrived at the Barracks Wednesday, Oct. 17. Mrs. Bullard will spend about ten days here but Mrs. Zuver will remain all winter.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Paul W. Gibson and Miss Mary Alice, and Paul, Jr., of Washington, spent the past week end at the Barracks visiting Mrs. Charles Souder and daughter Mary.

Lt. Col. M. C. Stayer spent Friday and Saturday in Easton, Pa., and Monday, October 23, drove to Lexington, Va., to meet Mrs. Stayer who has been visiting her sister in Welch, W. Va., for the past three weeks. Colonel and Mrs. Stayer returned to the Barracks Monday evening.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

Oct. 27, 1933.

Mrs. Thomas C. Hart, wife of Rear Adm. Hart, gave the second of her Wednesday afternoons at home at the superintendent's quarters in the Naval Academy Oct. 18.

Mrs. Ray Spear, wife of Capt. Spear (SC), USN, gave a luncheon Oct. 16 at her home on Porter road before the lecture which took place at Carvel Hall and at which the principal speaker was Mrs. Frank Clark, wife of Adm. Clark, who is now on duty with the General Board at the Navy Department, Washington. Mrs. Spear also had as her guests Mrs. Charles Parrish and Mrs. John Neill of Washington. The lecture was given at the second of the Fall meetings of the Navy Women's Club. Mrs. Clark's subject was "The Age of Paradox." Tea was served in the ball room.

A number of the members of the R. E. Lee Memorial Foundation motored to Stratford House in Westmoreland County, Va., recently for the day and took luncheon at the old home of General Lee. Those from Annapolis were Miss Middleton Semmes Guest, Mrs. Carryl Bryan, Mrs. Edward H. H. Old, wife of Captain Old, Mrs. Roscoe C. Bulmer, Mrs. John B. Kaufman, wife of Captain Kaufman; Mrs. Charles Oman, wife of Captain Oman; Mrs. Walton Hopkins, Mrs. Carroll Van Ness of the Green Spring Valley and Mrs. Mason Porter Cusachs.

Mrs. Harold Edward Baker has left for Long Beach, Calif., after spending the Summer with her parents, Maj. and Mrs. Julian S. Hatcher, at the home of Mrs. Hatcher's mother, Mrs. Robert Dashiell, on Gloucester street. Mrs. Baker will join Ensign Baker on the West Coast, where he is attached to the USS Milwaukee.

Mrs. C. Erskine Clement gave a luncheon Oct. 21 at her home on Gloucester street. Among her guests were Adm. and Mrs. Wil-

ham D. Leahy, Capt. and Mrs. Adolphus Stayton, Mr. and Mrs. John Davidge of Washington, Capt. Donald C. Bingham of Washington, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. J. Harrison Colhoun of West River, and Comdr. and Mrs. Jesse B. Olendorf of Annapolis.

Capt. Paul J. Dashiell, who, since his return from Canada, where he spent the Summer, has been occupying an apartment at Carvel Hall, entertained a few friends informally at tea after the football game between the Navy and the University of Virginia Oct. 21.

At the first of the hops given this season at the Naval Academy by the officers, the guests were received Oct. 17 in Mahan Hall by Mrs. Thomas C. Hart, wife of Admiral Hart, superintendent of the Naval Academy, and by Capt. Ralston Holmes, commandant of midshipmen.

Commodore and Mrs. Edward Lloyd, who since their return from York Harbor, Me., where they spent the Summer, have been occupying the Brice house wing, their home on East street, entertained last week a party of relatives and friends from Pittsburgh and New York, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Schiller, the latter a niece of Commodore Lloyd; Mr. and Mrs. Painter of Pittsburgh and Mrs. Bullard of New York. The party came to Annapolis on the yacht Bear and after leaving here went to the Eastern Shore for a visit to Wye House, the ancestral home of the Lloyds near Easton.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Oct. 17, 1933.

Mrs. Howard V. Hopkins, wife of Lt. Hopkins, USN, entertained with a tea at her Coronado home Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Martyn Caldwell of Denver, Colo.

Lt. Stanley E. Ridderhof, USMC, and Mrs. Ridderhof were hosts at a dinner party at their Coronado home recently.

Lt. Col. J. C. Stillwell, USA, and Mrs. Stillwell were guests of honor at a supper party given Saturday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Seymour W. Wurfel. Another affair also in their honor was a dahlia tea given at the home of Lt. Col. and Mrs. George Cruikshank by the Roal Club.

Admr. David F. Sellers, USN, and Mrs. Sellers motored down from Long Beach the last week-end and were guests of Congressman George Burnham and Mrs. Burnham.

Lt. Comdr. Kneller McGinnis, USN, and Mrs. McGinnis have taken apartments at El Cordova in Coronado, for the next few months, following the former's arrival here as commander of the squadron of navy planes on their one-stop flight from Panama.

Following a month's stay at Hotel del Coronado, Mrs. Ridley McLean, wife of Rear Admr. McLean, USN, has gone to Pasadena to remain at the Huntington for several weeks.

Mrs. Bob O. Mathews, wife of Lt. Mathews, USN, entertained a small party of friends at luncheon on Thursday at Agua Caliente.

Mrs. Henry G. Sanchez, wife of Lt. Sanchez, entertained a group of her sorority sisters at a bridge party Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Robert S. Carr, wife of Lt. Carr, USN, gave an informal luncheon at her Coronado home on Friday for a group of her service friends.

Brig. Gen. Frank H. Albright, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Albright have returned from a five weeks' visit in San Francisco.

FT. LAWTON, WASH.

Oct. 16, 1933.

Mrs. Albert C. Phillips of Seattle, entertained at one of her frequent bridge luncheons, which was attended by Mrs. Robert Howell, who won the prize at her table.

The winter season at the Officers' Club was inaugurated by a formal hop held on Saturday evening, September 30. Several members entertained at dinner beforehand. Col. and Mrs. John B. Corey brought as their guests Comdr. and Mrs. H. H. Bouson, USN-Ret. Lt. and Mrs. Royal B. Lord were hosts to Mr. and Mrs. Ethan Allen Peyser of Seattle.

Col. and Mrs. Howell entertained ten guests at dinner at the Olympia Country Club preceding the hop. Those present were Miss Dolores Clark, Col. Arthur J. Davis of Ft. Lewis, Maj. and Mrs. W. K. Richards, Maj. and Mrs. John C. Whitcomb, Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Luscombe, Mrs. Colby Myers, and Miss Edna Devison.

Mrs. Carroll P. Price and her four children left for Eugene, Oregon, to join Maj. Price, who is on duty there as District Surgeon for the CCC in that locality. They have rented a furnished house and expect to remain there all winter.

Capt. James D. Cleary has arrived from Cincinnati, Ohio, to join the 6th Engineers. Two of his children accompanied him. Miss Alice Cleary, the daughter has entered her freshman year at the University of Washington, in Seattle.

Mrs. Robert Howell was the guest of Mrs. Annette de Vol Trumbull at luncheon at the Olympia Hotel recently. The luncheon is a special affair held each Monday at the hotel, when a program accompanies the meal, and there is always a large gathering of Seattle Society present.

Richard Howell, the young son of Col.

and Mrs. Robert Howell celebrated his ninth birthday anniversary, by having some of his young friends in for dinner, and taking them later to the movies.

Mrs. Colby M. Myers accompanied by her sister, Miss Edna Devison, has returned from a visit with her parents in Fairmount, West Virginia. Lt. Myers is on duty with the CCC. Miss Devison has entered her senior year at the University of Washington.

Col. and Mrs. Howell returned from a trip during which they motored to Spokane, Walla Walla, Washington, and down the Columbia River Highway to Portland, Oregon. While in Portland they were the guests of Lt. and Mrs. David Newcomer. Maj. and Mrs. Charles F. Williams and Lt. and Mrs. Joseph S. Gorlinski entertained in their honor during their visit in that city. Lt. and Mrs. Royal B. Lord left by motor for St. Louis, Missouri, where Lt. Lord will be on duty in the office of the District Engineer.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

Oct. 22, 1933.

An old California dance, "El Sombrero Blanco," was part of the picturesque program arranged as diversion when Admiral David Foote Sellers, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, Mrs. Sellers, flag officers and their wives were honored at a large dinner party Friday evening in Woman's Athletic Club, Los Angeles.

For this brilliant function, which is an annual event given by society matrons of the Southland governing Woman's Athletic Club, tables were decorated with gorgeous autumn blossoms. Taking part in the old-time dance were descendants of pioneer California families.

(Continued on Next Page)

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Posts and Stations LONG BEACH, CALIF.

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Admiral and Mrs. Sellers were seated at the table presided over by Mrs. Joseph Francis Sartori and Miss Mary Foy. Adm. and Mrs. Joseph M. Reeves had as their hostess Mrs. James Harvey Adams. Other Los Angeles matrons were hostesses to Vice-Adm. and Mrs. Frank H. Brumby, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Joseph R. DeFree, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Thomas J. Senn, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Frederick J. Horne, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Thomas T. Craven, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Henry E. Lackey, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Charles P. Snyder and Rear Adm. and Mrs. Charles Russell Train, several ranking officers and their wives being unable to accept the invitation.

Mrs. Sellers was hostess a short time ago at a charmingly-appointed tea in her apartment at Villa Riviera, bringing together the civilian hostesses of this dinner party and wives of flag officers who were their guests Friday evening. At this first tea given by Mrs. Sellers since her return to Long Beach this Autumn, there were thirty guests and she was assisted by Mrs. Robert A. Lavender, wife of Comdr. Lavender of Adm. Sellers' staff.

The First Lady of the Navy was complimented recently at a luncheon given by Mrs. Franklin Booth of San Pasqual Ave. in Pasadena, and she was honor guest at a large luncheon Tuesday in Virginia Country Club, Long Beach, when more than 100 women of this city entertained Mrs. Sellers and Mrs. Louis J. Gulliver, wife of Capt. Gulliver, commander, USF Constitution, which was stationed last week in the inner harbor of Long Beach and is now docked at Los Angeles harbor before being towed to San Diego for the winter months.

Miss Grace Gulliver shared honors with her mother at the luncheon and Wednesday she assisted Capt. and Mrs. Gulliver at a late afternoon tea aboard the frigate for 300 Navy and civilian guests. Navy matrons taking turns with several civilians in presiding over the flower-decked table in the wardrobe were Mrs. Bruce L. Canaga, wife of Capt. Canaga; Mrs. O. M. Hustedt, wife of Comdr. Hustedt, and Mrs. Harry A. McClure, wife of Comdr. McClure. Navy Juniors assisting Miss Gulliver were Misses Margaret and Elizabeth Canaga, Lucy McClure and Bonnie Godwin.

More than 150 civic leaders honored Capt. Gulliver Wednesday night at a dinner in Virginia Country Club, presided over by Capt. Robert Henderson (USN-Ret.), as President of Long Beach Chamber of Commerce. Comdr. Henry J. Hartley, executive officer of the frigate, Mrs. Gulliver and Miss Gulliver shared courtesies of the occasion. Adm. J. M. Reeves, Commander of the U. S. Battle Force, ranking officer present, paid honor in his address to traditions of the Navy as represented by "Old Ironsides."

Duncan Gleason, noted marine artist who has made many studies and a painting of the frigate, and Mrs. Duncan entertained at a dinner party the first of the week for Capt. and Mrs. Gulliver, their daughter, Mrs. Ennis F. Cummings of Washington, D. C., and Ensign Damon M. Cummings.

Bright flowers and candles adorned the table for the dinner aboard the USS Argonne Thursday evening at which officers and their wives greeted their new flag officer, Rear Adm. Thomas J. Senn and Mrs. Senn. This was the initial party of these officers for Rear Adm. Senn since he transferred his two-starred flag from the Antares to the Argonne as Commander of the Base Force.

Mrs. Thomas T. Craven, wife of Rear Adm. Craven, was honor guest at the luncheon in Lakewood Golf Club Thursday given by wives of officers of USS Texas. Thirty-eight were present. Hostesses were Mrs. George B. Ashe, wife of Comdr. Ashe; Mrs. Francis T. Chew, wife of Comdr. Chew, and Mrs. Raymond V. Adams, wife of Lt. Comdr. Adams (SC).

Mrs. Ridley McLean, wife of Rear Adm. McLean, Commander of Battleship Division 3, is at Huntington Hotel, Pasadena, for a few weeks after having resided for a time at Hotel del Coronado, San Diego.

NORFOLK, VA.

Oct. 27, 1933

Mrs. Arthur Lee Willard, wife of the commandant of the Norfolk Naval Base will be hostess at the opening meeting of the Monday Bridge Club, on October 30th at 2 o'clock in the Lyceum in the Base. All wives of officers in the district have been invited to attend.

Mrs. Arthur St. Clair Smith, wife of the commandant of the Navy Yard has returned after spending a fortnight visiting friends in Annapolis and Washington.

Commodore and Mrs. James Andrew Ring are expected to arrive this week-end to be guests of their son and daughter-in-law, Comdr. and Mrs. Morton L. Ring at their home in Bolling Avenue, Edgewater.

Comdr. Lelan Jordan who has been on duty at Buenos Aires arrived in Norfolk last week with Mrs. Jordan and their daughter,

Miss Phoebe Jordan and are making their home with Mrs. Virginia Millard on Redgate avenue. Comdr. Jordan is attached to the USS Idaho.

Mrs. George Barry Wilson who has been spending some time in Norfolk as guest of friends is now visiting her mother, Mrs. F. O. Tighman in Annapolis. Lt. Comdr. Wilson who accompanies her is attached to the USS Mississippi.

Comdr. and Mrs. Herndon B. Kelly have returned to their home after attending the Navy-Virginia football game in Annapolis last week.

Comdr. and Mrs. Clyde Gray West had as their guest for a few days last week their grandson, William N. Richardson, Jr., a student of St. Christopher's School in Richmond.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Wilson T. Howe have returned to their home in Colonial Place after visiting relatives in Philadelphia and Massachusetts. They were accompanied home by their niece Miss Rosalind Arthur who will be their guest for some time.

FORT SNELLING, MINN.

Oct. 23, 1933

On Friday evening Oct. 28 at 9 P.M. the Fort Snelling Officers Club will hold their first garrison dance of the season at the Post Service Club. Capt. R. G. Howie is in charge of the arrangements.

"The Army High Steppers" dancing club was organized at Fort Snelling on Saturday Oct. 14th under the able direction of Mrs. J. L. Pauley. Officers were elected as follows: Jean Tillman as president and Jean Howie as vice-president. Plans were made for a Halloween Dancing party on Friday evening Oct. 27. Several tap dances will be given by Miss Charlotte Knickerbocker Rodman and Miss Flora Burns who are members of the club.

Capt. James Urganhart who was stationed at Fort Snelling for several years has been ordered from Wentworth Military Academy at Lexington, Mo. to duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Col. J. A. Moss and Col. O. W. Rethorst, have recently been ordered to duty in the Twin Cities. Col. Moss is in command of the 88th Division of the Organized Reserves and Col. Rethorst is recruiting officer.

Miss Mary Caldwell who has been the house guest of her brother and sister-in-law Lt. and Mrs. John Caldwell for the past two weeks has returned to her home in Augusta, Ga.

Capt. and Mrs. A. J. Powell had as their guest the past week end Mrs. A. D. McVeety of Preston, Minn.

The Fort Snelling Ladies Bridge Club met at the Officers Club Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 17th with Mrs. Ralph Curti and Mrs. John Caldwell, as hostesses. New members of the club are Mrs. A. J. Moss and Mrs. O. W. Rethorst, Mrs. E. V. Cutler and Mrs. Floyd Dunn will act as hostesses for the next meeting to be held on Oct. 31st.

Lt. and Mrs. L. P. Veigel have as house guests Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Boe and Harold Boe of Grand Forks, N. D. The Messrs. Boe are brothers of Mrs. Veigel.

NEWPORT, R. I.

Oct. 23, 1933

The ball to benefit the Naval Relief Society will be held in a most attractive setting in the Auditorium of the Naval Training Station on Saturday evening, October 28th. The supper room will be a garden with Inns on either side, and the guests will be seated at small tables, under a blue sky with many twinkling stars. During the evening several prizes will be raffled, including two orders for Portraits to be done by Mrs. McNamee and Mrs. MacFarlane, and a Scottie Puppy. Twenty-five Navy Juniors will be in peasant costume and sell cigarettes. Mrs. Luke McNamee, with Mrs. Herbert C. Cocke and Mrs. Thaddeus Thompson are in charge of the decorations. Mrs. Wilson Brown, and Mrs. Graham Adece, refreshments. Mrs. William Brereton, costumes. Mrs. George B. Wright, Mrs. John Kane, and Mrs. Sherwood A. Taffinder, invitations, and Mrs. Hugh Douglas, Mrs. Wilder Baker, and Mrs. Truman Riddle, prizes.

Among those giving dinners before the dance are: Capt. and Mrs. Herbert C. Cocke, Comdr. and Mrs. Morton L. Deyo, Comdr. and Mrs. R. M. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. Reginald Norman, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Andrew R. Mack, Comdr. and Mrs. G. N. Hoey, Mrs. Skirvin Adams, Miss Elizabeth Johnston and Comdr. and Mrs. Arthur Carpenter.

Prof. Charles Seymour of Yale University was the lecturer at the Naval War College on Friday. Prof. Seymour was accompanied by Mrs. Seymour, and were the luncheon guests of Rear Admiral Luke McNamee, Pres. of the College, and Mrs. McNamee.

Rear. Adm. and Mrs. William S. Sims have closed their Catherine St. residence and gone to their home at 104 Marlborough St., Boston, for the winter.

Lt. and Mrs. Elliott B. Strauss, who have just returned from a month in England, went to Washington on Thursday for the wedding of Lt. Strauss' sister, Miss Helen

Livingston Strauss, daughter of Adm. and Mrs. Joseph Strauss, to Mr. James Spear Taylor, son of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. William Rivers Taylor, of Chestnut Hill, Pa. Mrs. Strauss was the matron of honor and Lt. Strauss an usher.

Miss Penelope LeClair, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. H. P. LeClair, was a luncheon hostess last week.

Miss Helen Brereton, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. William D. Brereton, will go to New Haven on Friday for the Yale-Army game.

FT. DUPOINT, DEL.

Oct. 24, 1933.

Mrs. Ingalls, Mrs. Fairbanks and Mrs. Vaughn motored to West Point on October 14 for the West Point-Delaware game, and were guests while there of Lt. and Mrs. J. G. Christianson.

Mrs. Percy Tripp is the guest for two weeks of her daughter Mrs. Whitaker. On October 20, Mrs. Watkins entertained informally at a small lunch in honor of Mrs. Tripp.

Mrs. Heath Twichell has returned from a week's motor trip to Myrtle Beach, S. C. She accompanied her mother and brother, Mrs. J. Marvin and Mr. F. S. Marvin of Bronxville, N. Y. On their return trip their suitcases were stolen at Norfolk from a locked car, the lock being broken while they were at dinner. However, the police have located some of the things and Mrs. Twichell is returning to Norfolk to identify them.

Lt. Peter Rodyenko came to the Post for the week end. He was warmly congratulated on his decoration of the interior of the new post theater which was opened since he completed them in September.

Lt. Raphael Ezekiel and his mother, Mrs. J. L. Ezekiel, entertained at a dinner for 21 at the Officers' Club before the Bridge Club on October 23. Colonel and Mrs. Watkins were hosts at the Bridge Club.

Army Orders

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cited for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, Oct. 31, announced. (Oct. 25).

Medical Administrative Corps

Capt. John W. Cleave, having been found by Army Retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, Oct. 31, announced. (Oct. 26).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. EDWARD M. MARKHAM, C. of E.

1st Lt. Lester F. Rhodes, from additional detail, OR, 3d C. A. (Oct. 21).

1st Lt. Francis H. Oxx, Pittsburgh, Pa., detailed OR, 3d C. A., in addition to present duties. (Oct. 21).

1st Lt. Doswell Gullatt, from Milwaukee District, Milwaukee, Wis., from OR, 6th C. A., Nov. 15, to Duluth, Minn., report to District Engr. (Oct. 21).

Capt. Richard L. Smith, from assignment as assistant Mil. Attache, Paris, France, assigned Kansas City, Mo., as asst. to district engr. (Oct. 21).

2nd Lt. Alan J. McCutchen, from assignment assistant district engr., Galveston, Tex., to Port Arthur, Tex., as district engr. (Oct. 24).

Maj. Oscar O. Kuents, from asst. to division engr., N. Atlantic div., New York City, to Governors Island, N. Y. (Oct. 24).

Capt. Robert C. Hunter, Boston, Mass., detailed OR, 1st C. A., in addition to other duties. (Oct. 24).

Maj. Raymond A. Wheeler, Rock Island, Ill., detailed OR, 6th C. A., in addition to other duties. (Oct. 23).

Lt. Col. Max C. Tyler, from district engr., Buffalo, N. Y., to duty as division engr., Great Lakes division, Cleveland, Ohio. (Oct. 25).

CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. G. V. HENRY, C. of Cav.

Lt. Col. Frederick D. Griffith, from Ft. Slocum, N. Y., detailed OR, 5th C. A., Louisville, Ky. (Oct. 20).

Col. John S. Fair, detailed National Guard Bureau, Washington, D. C., on completion tour foreign service in Hawaii. (Oct. 24).

Maj. James K. Cockrell, from Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., to OR, 5th C. A., Huntington, W. Va. (Oct. 26).

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. HENRY G. BISHOP, C. of FA
Col. Thomas P. Bernard, from Hawaiian Dept., to Cincinnati, Ohio, in connection with recruiting. (Oct. 23).

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GULICK, C. of CAC
Capt. Albert M. Jackson, from Ft. Totten, N. Y., to Ft. Humphreys, Va. (Oct. 23).

2nd Lt. Wm. M. Talbot, detailed in SC Nov. 1; from Ft. McClellan, Ala., to Ft. Monmouth, N. J. (Oct. 25).

Lt. Col. Joseph A. Green, from Ft. Sheridan, Ill., detailed GSC, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. (Oct. 25).

Maj. John P. McCaskey, Jr., from 1st CA district, Providence, R. I., detailed OR, Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y. (Oct. 25).

Maj. Edward B. Dennis, from 10th CA, Ft. Adams, R. I., to Providence, R. I., with OR 1st C. A. (Oct. 25).

1st Lt. Clarence E. Rothgeb, assigned 51st CA, Ft. Monroe, Va., on completion tour foreign service in Hawaii. (Oct. 25).

Capt. Geo. T. Rice, having been found by Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, Oct. 31, announced. (Oct. 25).

Col. Edward Carpenter, having been found by Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, Oct. 31, announced. (Oct. 26).

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. EDWARD CROFT, C. of Inf.
Maj. Arthur Boettcher, in addition to other duties at Peoria, Ill., assigned acting qm. (Oct. 20).

Capt. Henry W. Edmonds, Vancouver Bks. Wash., proceed to home, Nov. 5, await retirement. (Oct. 20).

1st Lt. Chester H. Elmes, detailed QMC, Oct. 26; from 21st Inf., Schofield Bks., Hawaii, report cmdg. gen. there for assignment. (Oct. 21).

Capt. Crosby N. Elliott, detailed in QMC, Dec. 19; from Pacific Branch, U. S. Disciplinary Bks., Alcatraz, Calif., assigned Boston Qm. Depot, Mass. (Oct. 21).

Maj. Robert K. Whitson, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., detailed instructor, Inf. Ga. NG, Atlanta, Ga. (Oct. 21).

Capt. Frank H. Partridge, from Ft. Jay, N. Y., detailed AGD, proceed to Wash., D. C., report AG for assignment. (Oct. 24).

Capt. John J. Wilson, Letterman Gen. Hospital, Pres. of S. F., Calif., proceed to home, await retirement. (Oct. 24).

1st Lt. Wm. D. Schas, now sick Walter Reed Gen. Hospital, Wash., D. C., from Ft. Jay, N. Y., assigned Ft. Screven, Ga. (Oct. 24).

1st Lt. Willis C. Conover, Hq. now on temp. duty at 2nd C. A., Governors Island, N. Y., from San Juan, Porto Rico, to 16th Inf., Ft. Jay, N. Y. (Oct. 23).

Capt. Francis S. B. Cuthorn, Ft. McDowell, Calif., proceed to home, Oct. 31, await retirement. (Oct. 23).

Col. John B. Schoeffel, from Hartford, Conn., with OR, Nov. 15, to Oklahoma City, Okla. in connection with recruiting. (Oct. 23).

1st Lt. Richard C. Babbitt, assigned Ft. Lincoln, N. Dak., on completion tour foreign service in China. (Oct. 25).

The following from Hawaiian Dept., to station indicated:

Capt. Albert G. Chase, to 8th Inf., Ft. Moultrie, S. C.

1st Lt. Harry M. Grizzard, to 8th Inf., Ft. Moultrie, S. C.

1st Lt. Guy S. Meloy, Jr., to 18th Inf., Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.

2nd Lt. Lionel C. McGarr, to 4th Inf., Ft. Missoula, Mont. (Oct. 25).

The following from Philippine Dept. to station indicated:

Capt. Frank M. Smith, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.; 1st Lt. Russell A. Baker, Ft. Lincoln, N. Dak. (Oct. 25).

Capt. Harry Adamson, assigned Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., on completion tour foreign service in Philippines. (Oct. 25).

Maj. Leslie T. Saul, having been found by Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, Oct. 31, announced. (Oct. 25).

Capt. Edgar K. Brockway, hq. 1st C. A. Boston, Mass., report Army retiring board for examination. (Oct. 25).

Maj. Geo. R. F. Cornish, Walter Reed Gen. Hospital, AMC, Wash., D. C., proceed to home, Oct. 30, await retirement. (Oct. 25).

1st Lt. John F. Farley, having been found by Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, Oct. 31, announced. (Oct. 26).

Maj. Frank T. McCabe, having been found by Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, Oct. 31, announced. (Oct. 26).

Capt. Ernest A. Higgins, having been found by Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, Oct. 31, announced. (Oct. 26).

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. BENJAMIN D. FOULLOIS, C. of AC.

1st Lt. Stanley M. Umstead, from Bolling Fld., D. C., March 3, to Maxwell Fld., Montgomery, Ala. (Oct. 20).

Capt. Donald L. Bruner, having been found by Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement, Oct. 31, announced. (Oct. 26).

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Army Orders

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LEAVES

1st Lt. Gustavus F. Chapman, QMC, 10 days, on relief from present duties. (Oct. 20).
 Lt. Col. Arthur N. Tasker, MC, 10 days, on expiration of present detached service. (Oct. 21).
 Brig. Gen. Lytle Brown, USA, one month, on relief from present duties. (Oct. 21).
 Brig. Gen. Andrew Moses, Asst. C. of S., 15 days, Oct. 23. (Oct. 21).
 Col. Milosh R. Hilgard, 2 months, 7 days, Oct. 24. (Oct. 24).
 Maj. Charles Le Baron, Jr., MC, 2 months, Nov. 1. (Oct. 24).
 Lt. Col. Wm. T. Carpenter, GS, 7 days, Nov. 1. (Oct. 25).
 Maj. Wm. O. Wetmore, MC, one month, 28 days, Nov. 3. (Oct. 25).
 Capt. Warren A. Butler, FD, one month, 28 days, Nov. 3. (Oct. 25).

PROMOTIONS

The promotion of Chaplain Commodore R. Watkins, USA, to be chaplain with rank of major, Oct. 30, announced. (Oct. 21).

WARRANT OFFICERS

W. O. Anthony Poyet, from Nitrate Plant, Ala., to Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md. (Oct. 25).
 The appointment of St. Sgt. Bernard C. Elders, U. S. Army Mine Planter "Ord," Ft. Hancock, N. J., as a warrant officer, asst. engr., in Regular Army, Oct. 24 is announced. (Oct. 28).

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

1st Sgt. Geo. W. Proffitt, QMC, placed on retired list at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., Oct. 31. (Oct. 24).
 Mr. Sgt. John A. Nitterhouse, Cav. placed on retired list at Ft. Clark, Tex., Oct. 31. (Oct. 24).
 1st Sgt. Carl Harrington, CAC, placed on retired list at Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif., Oct. 31. (Oct. 24).
 Mr. Sgt. Ira D. Hinton, FA, placed on retired list at Ft. Bragg, N. C., Oct. 31. (Oct. 24).
 Mr. Sgt. Frank Langston, Inf., placed on retired list at Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., Oct. 31. (Oct. 23).
 Tech. Sgt. Daniel Finn, deml., placed on retired list at Alcatraz, Calif., Oct. 31. (Oct. 25).
 St. Sgt. Fritz Howe, deml., ROTC, Ohio, St. Univ., Columbus, Ohio, placed on retired list at present station, Oct. 31. (Oct. 25).
 1st Sgt. Oliver Swihart, AC, placed on retired list at Crissy Fld., Calif., Oct. 31. (Oct. 25).
 1st Sgt. Alvin Pipkin, Inf., placed on retired list at Pres. of S. F., Calif., Oct. 31. (Oct. 26).
 1st Sgt. Alverse Williams, Cav., placed on retired list at Ft. Myer, Va., Oct. 31. (Oct. 26).
 Mr. Sgt. Edward A. Davis, deml., ROTC, Univ. of Del., Newark, Del., placed on retired list at present station, Oct. 31. (Oct. 26).

ORDERS TO ENLISTED MEN

The following named enlisted men of the Signal Corps will be sent from the stations indicated on temporary duty to Ft. Monmouth, N. J., for purpose of pursuing the course in advanced meteorology at the Signal School, and upon completion thereof will return to their proper stations: Tech. Sgt. James W. Strange, 16th Sig. Serv. Co., Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.; Tech. Sgt. Julian P. Orem, 18th Sig. Serv. Co., Patterson, Fla.; Staff Sgt. Harry F. Gordon, 4th Sig. Serv. Co., Mitchell Fld., N. Y.; Sgt. George W. Coleman, 8th Sig. Serv. Co., March Fld., Calif.; Corp. Sigurd N. Ronning, 15th Sig. Serv. Co., Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

BOARDS

A board to consist of the following-named officers is appointed to meet in the office of the Chief of Chaplains, Wash., D. C., at such time as may be designated by the Chief of Chaplains, for the purpose of selecting candidates for appointment as chaplains in the Regular Army:

Chap. James M. Webb, USA; Chap. Harry C. Fraser, USA; Chap. Ralph W. Rogers, USA. (Oct. 23).

7th Corps Area Commander

Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, USA, former Commander of the First Cavalry Division, has reported at Omaha, Neb., and assumed his new duties as Commander of the Seventh Corps Area.

General McCoy was born at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, October 29, 1874, from which city he was appointed to the United States Military Academy in 1893. Upon graduation from West Point in 1897 he was commissioned a second lieutenant of Cavalry and served with the

8th United States Cavalry at Ft. Meade, South Dakota, until the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. He then was transferred to the 10th United States Cavalry with which organization he participated in the Santiago de Cuba Campaign until he was wounded at San Juan Hill on July 1, 1898. After convalescing from his wound he rejoined the 10th United States Cavalry with which he served at various stations in the United States, including Ft. Clark, Texas, until April, 1899, when he again went to Cuba with his regiment.

In May 1900 he was detailed as aide-de-camp to Major General Leonard Wood, then Military Governor of Cuba, in which capacity he served for two years at Havana, being charged with general supervision of insular finances. In September, 1902, he accompanied General Wood to Germany to witness the grand maneuvers of the German Army. He was ordered to the Philippine Islands with General Wood in 1903 via Europe and Asia, on which journey he inspected numerous foreign military establishments and studied colonial administration. He served in the Philippine Islands as aide-de-camp to General Wood for three years during which period he participated in many expeditions against hostile Moros and outlaws on the Island of Mindano and held several offices in the civil government.

After his return to the United States he served as military aid to President Roosevelt; as a member of the Peace Commission to Cuba in 1906 as a troop commander, with the 14th United States Cavalry at Yosemite Park, California; as a student officer at the Army War College, Washington, D. C., and as a squadron commander in the 3rd United States Cavalry at Ft. Wingate, New Mexico. In 1911 he was detailed to the General Staff Corps with which he served for four years. He then rejoined the 3rd United States Cavalry for duty on the Mexican Border where he commanded troops in two successful engagements with Mexican bandits and later acted as Chief of Staff of the Brownsville District during the mobilization of the National Guard on the Border. In February, 1917 he was detailed as military attaché at the American Embassy, Mexico City, and was on this duty when the United States entered the World War.

He was promoted to the grade of major in March, 1917, and in June of that year joined the American Expeditionary Forces in France as a member of the General Staff. In May, 1918, having been promoted to the temporary rank of colonel, he was assigned to command the 165th Infantry of the 42d (Rainbow) Division with which he served in the Baccarat Sector, in the Champagne-Marne defensive, and in the Aisne-Marne offensive. In August, 1918 he was appointed a temporary Brigadier General and assigned to the 63rd Infantry Brigade of the 32nd Division (National Guard of Michigan and Wisconsin) which he commanded in the Oise-Aisne offensive and in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He commanded the 63rd Infantry Brigade on its march into Germany after the Armistice and then was detached for duty at Tours, France, as Director of the Army Transport Service and later Director General of Transportation.

In the summer of 1919 he was appointed a member of General Harbord's Military Mission to Armenia, and in September, 1919, returned to the United States after twenty-eight months of service overseas. He then commanded the Douglas District, Arizona, until March, 1920, when he reverted to his permanent grade of major in the Regular Army and was ordered to the Headquarters of the 6th Corps Area, Ft. Sheridan, Illinois, as Assistant Adjutant and later as Assistant Chief of Staff. In 1920 he was promoted to the permanent grade of colonel. He was appointed a member of the Wood-Forbes special mission of investigation to the Philippine Islands in 1921 and later was detailed to duty as assistant to Mayor General Leonard Wood, Governor General of the Philippine Islands.

In 1922 he was appointed a permanent brigadier general. He was in charge of

American relief activities in Japan following the earthquake of 1923. In 1925 he returned to the United States for duty in the Bureau of Insular Affairs at Washington, D. C. In the early part of 1926 he attended the Infantry School at Ft. Benning, Georgia, and then assumed command of the 3rd Infantry Brigade of the 2nd Division at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, on which duty he remained until March, 1927. After a short course at the Field Artillery School, Ft. Sill, Oklahoma, he was then placed in command of the 1st Field Artillery Brigade of the 1st Division at Ft. Hoyle, Maryland, where he remained until August, 1927, when he was ordered to Nicaragua as Director of Elections. From July 1, 1928, to January 18, 1929, he was Chairman of the Bolivian-Paraguayan Boundary Commission, Washington, D. C.

He was Promoted Major General, September 4, 1929, and assigned to command the 4th Corps Area, Atlanta, Georgia. In February, 1932, General McCoy was relieved of command of the 4th Corps Area, and by order of The President detailed for duty with the League of Nations Commission on Inquiry into the Manchurian situation, which was headed by Lord Lytton. His services on this delicate mission were of the highest order and received the commendation of the President. In March, 1933, he was assigned to command the 1st Cavalry Division at Ft. Bliss, Texas, and on October 1, 1933, he was ordered to Omaha, (Please turn to Page 179)

OBITUARIES

Funeral services for the late Col. George P. Peed, MC, USA, who died at Fort Slocum, New York, Oct. 20, were held Oct. 23, with full military honors from the Fort Myer Gate, with interment in the Southern Section of Arlington National Cemetery. Chaplain Frank L. Miller of Walter Reed General Hospital officiated.

Col. James H. Frier, USA-Ret., died at his home, 3355 First St., San Diego, Calif., Oct. 18.

Colonel Frier was born March 15, 1864, in Bowling Green, Mo., and was appointed to West Point from Missouri, graduating in the class of 1886. After graduation he was assigned to the 17th Infantry with which regiment he served many years. He saw active service during the Spanish-American War; the Philippine Insurrection and the More campaign. He was with his regiment in Cuba during the period of Cuban Pacification. Much to his regret his service during the World War was performed on the Mexican Border, where he organized and commanded the 35th Infantry. A most valued possession of Colonel and Mrs. Frier is a beautiful silver service given to them by the officers and enlisted men of the regiment as a token of their "love, respect, and esteem."

Colonel Frier was a graduate of the Army School of the Line and the Army War College. He retired at his own request after forty years service, Aug. 18, 1925, and after three years residence in St. Louis, moved with Mrs. Frier to San Diego where he lived until his death.

Surviving Colonel Frier are his wife, Sarah Hewitt Frier, who is the youngest daughter of Colonel Henry Hewitt, of the Staff of General U. S. Grant, during the Civil War, and who was the sister of Augustine F. Hewitt, USA, deceased, of the class of 1879, USMA; two daughters, Sarah Lloyd Fogarty, wife of Comdr. William B. Fogarty, CC, USN-Ret.; Mary Ailsa Webb, wife of Mr. Thomas A. Webb, New Haven, Conn.; two sons, J. Henry Frier, Jr., USMA, 1917, now resigned and in business in New York, John M. Frier, USMA, 1921, now resigned and in business in Chicago.

The eldest of Colonel Frier's twelve grandchildren, James Henry Frier, III, is now a cadet at the New York Military Academy, Cornwall on the Hudson, N. Y.

Interment is to be at West Point some time in November, at a date not as yet definitely determined.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN

HAMEL—Born at Pensacola, Florida, October 15, 1933, to Lt. Lester S. Hamel, USMC, and Mrs. Hamel, a daughter, Diane Elizabeth.

HARDISON—Born at Coronado, Calif., October 16, 1933, to Lt. Comdr. Osborne B. Hardison, USN, and Mrs. Hardison, a son, William Gerry Morgan Hardison.

HULME—Born at Coronado, Calif., October 12, 1933, to Lt. John Hulme, USN, and Mrs. Hulme, a son.

MULLER—Born at Telfair Hospital, Savannah, Ga., October 16, 1933, to Lt. Walter J. Muller, Inf., USA, and Mrs. Muller, a son.

SCRUGGS—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., October 10, 1933, to Lt. Richard M. Scruggs, USN, and Mrs. Scruggs, a son, Richard Mitchell Scruggs.

WELBORN—Born at St. Luke's Hospital, Spokane, Wash., October 4, 1933, to 2nd Lt. John C. Welborn, Inf., USA, and Mrs. Welborn, a son, John Clinton Welborn, Jr.; grandson of Col. Ira C. Welborn, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Welborn.

WENZLAFF—Born at Fort Robinson, Nebr., October 21, 1933, to Lt. Theodore C. Wenzlaff, QMC, USA, and Mrs. Wenzlaff, a son, William Frederic.

MARRIED

BARR-CARLETON—Married at Ridge-wood, N. J., October 25, 1933, Miss Minnie Mason Carleton, to Mr. Dugald M. Barr, brother of Maj. Robert Sherman Barr, USA.

BEVERLEY-KEYSER—Married at Rockville, Md., August 28, 1933, Miss Virginia Acker Keyser, to Richard Carter Beverley, son of Maj. Edward P. Beverley, USA, and Mrs. Beverley.

CHAMBERS-DUKE—Married at Bowling Green, Va., October 14, 1933, Miss Margaret Beckett Duke, to Capt. Thomas H. Chambers, USA.

COLEMAN-STOCKWELL—Married at Pasadena, Calif., October 15, 1933, Miss Williamine Stockwell, to Lt. (jg) David B. Coleman, USN.

FEELY-HARTLEY—Married at Westchester, N. Y., September 27, 1933, Miss Arabelle Hayes Hartley, daughter of Lt. Comdr. Howard Neff Hartley, USN, and Mrs. Hartley, to Mr. James B. Feely.

GREENE-ROBESON—Married at Harrison, N. Y., May 14, 1933, Miss Dorothy Winifred Robeson, to Ens. George Myron Greene, USN.

JOHNSON-WEISEL—Married at Missoula, Mont., October 7, 1933, Miss Virginia Weisel, daughter of Col. G. F. Weisel, Engr.-Res., USA, and Mrs. Weisel, to Lt. Walter M. Johnson, Inf., USA, son of Col. W. H. Johnson, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Johnson.

LA HACHE-POPPIN—Married at St. Louis, Mo., October 19, 1933, Mrs. Louise C. Poppin, to Lt. S. L. La Hache, USN.

TAYLOR-STAUBS—Married at St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., October 21, 1933, Miss Helen Livingston Staubs, daughter of Adm. Joseph Staubs, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Staubs, to Mr. James Spear Taylor.

DIED

BITZING—Died at Fargo, N. Dak., October 20, 1933, Mrs. Henry Bitzing, wife of Mr. Henry Bitzing, Fargo, N. Dak., and mother of Maj. H. R. Bitzing, JAGD, USA, and Mr. Earl K. Bitzing, Fargo, N. Dak.

FRIER—Died at San Diego, Calif., October 18, 1933, Col. James H. Frier, USA-Ret.

HICKEY—Died at U. S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Calif., October 16, 1933, Lt. James Andrew Hickey, USN-Ret.

HAWKINS—Died at Pittsburgh, Pa., October 14, 1933, Lt. Col. Richard H. Hawkins, Ord-Ret., USA.

JOBES—Died at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., October 24, 1933, Capt. Harold M. Jobes, USA-Ret.

MCDONNELL—Died October 3, 1933, Lt. John Arthur McDonnell, USN-Ret.

PEED—Died at Ft. Slocum, New York, October 20, 1933, Col. George Pullen Peed, MC, USA.

TERRY—Died at Coronado, Calif., October 11, 1933, Brig. Gen. Marshall Orlando Terry, N. Y. NG-Ret.

VULTE—Died at New Rochelle, N. Y., October 13, 1933, Mrs. Elisabeth Vulte, wife of Col. Nelson P. Vulte, USMC-Ret.; daughter of Col. Andrew S. Rowan, USA-Ret.

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FINANCE

Financial Digest

The Federal Reserve Board's condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 90 leading cities on October 18 shows increases for the week of \$56,000,000 in loans and investments, \$173,000,000 in net demand deposits and \$61,000,000 in reserve balances with Federal Reserve Banks.

Loans on securities increased \$34,000,000 at reporting member banks in the New York district and \$36,000,000 at all reporting member banks. "All other" loans increased \$42,000,000 in the New York district and \$37,000,000 at all reporting banks.

Holdings of United States Government securities declined \$11,000,000 in the New York district, \$8,000,000 in the Cleveland district and \$7,000,000 at all reporting member banks, and increased \$8,000,000 in the Philadelphia district and \$6,000,000 in the St. Louis district. Holdings of other securities declined \$8,000,000 in the New York district and \$10,000,000 at all reporting banks.

Borrowings of weekly reporting mem-

ber banks from Federal Reserve banks aggregated \$20,000,000 on October 18, a decline of \$3,000,000 for the week.

Licensed member banks formerly included in the condition statement of member banks in 101 leading cities, but not now included in the weekly statement, had total loans and investments of \$893,000,000 and net demand, time, and Government deposits of \$920,000,000 on October 18, compared with \$900,000,000 and \$911,000,000, respectively, on October 11.

Select Planes For Guard

A group of National Guard aviators visited Wright Field, Ohio, Oct. 23, to inspect and try out the latest type observation planes built for the Army, and recommend the procurement of certain types for the Guard.

While at the present time the National Guard has its full quota of 152 airplanes, plus 20 per cent for depot overhaul, by the end of the fiscal year 1935 they will be 77 planes short. To replace these airplanes going "overage", the National Guard Bureau expects to receive funds either from the Public Works Administration, or from regular appropriations in next year's annual War Department supply bill.

The board of officers, which will determine the best type of plane for the National Guard, is acting in an advisory capacity for Maj. Gen. George E. Leach, Chief of the National Guard Bureau. The group consists of members of the aviation subcommittee of the resolutions committee at the last National Guard Convention. They were accompanied by Maj. Ralph P. Cousins (AC), NGB, aviation officer in the National Guard Bureau.

National Guard Resolutions

Rating of Airplane Mechanics in lieu of flight pay for a limited number of National Guard enlisted men was asked by the National Guard Association in one of the resolutions adopted at its recent convention in Chicago.

The Association resolved "that the rating of Airplane Mechanic be allowed enlisted men in the National Guard Air Corps in lieu of flight pay, not to exceed 10 per cent of the enlisted strength of the squadron." It requested "that the National Guard Bureau promulgate regulations for the rating A. O. for Air Corps National Guard officers, without the present required one year's service with a regular army observation squadron." The Association also asked, "that when funds are available Air Corps officers not below the grade of Captain be permitted to attend the Air Corps Tactical School."

The Association adopted another resolution protesting against the agreement the War Department has with the railroads under which reduced rates are obtained for the transportation of troops in return for giving the railroads the privilege of selecting the routes by which troops are transported. This, it was declared results in dividing commands and routing them over different routes, "to the great prejudice of the route discipline and training of troops." Such routing, the resolution stated, "should be subject to the direction of the commander of the troops and not to the arbitrary whim of railroads." The association therefore resolved, "that the Secretary of War and the Chief, National Guard Bureau, be requested to obtain a revision of said military agreement with the railroads to the extent that the railroads shall not have the privilege of dividing commands and routing them by diverse routes to and from their summer training."

Endorsement was given to Representative James' bill providing for the commissioning of band leaders.

Congress also was asked "to pass remedial legislation to correct the existing inequalities and injustices in the award of military decorations for services over and above the call of duty in the World

War; as, for instance, as already expressed in HR 7715 (Swick bill) or as 4067 (Carey bill), both now pending before the 72nd Congress."

Appreciation was expressed "to the National Guard of the State of Illinois and the National Guard garrison of the City of Chicago for the splendid hospitality and friendliness displayed to the National Guard Association on the occasion of its meeting in the City of Chicago."

JOINS HOLE-IN-ONE CLUB

Maj. Arnold M. Reeve, QMC, USA, in charge of the Construction Division, Jeffersonville, Indiana Quartermaster Depot, playing on the Jeffersonville Golf Course, made a hole in one on the sixteenth green, one hundred seventy-five yards. The jovial Major has been busy during the past week collecting prizes.

FT. MYER CHAMPIONS

Ft. Myer, Va.—The baseball championship of Fort Myer, Va., has been decided and the pennant is now in the possession of Battery A, 16th Field Artillery. This Battery had previously won the Artillery League championship, finishing a schedule of 9 games with a record of 5 won and 4 lost.

Troop F, 3d Cavalry, had little difficulty winning the Cavalry League Pennant, winning every game played during the League schedule, but the Troopers proved no match for the Artillerymen in the play-off for the Post Championship, losing three straight games.

FT. MONMOUTH SPORTS

Ft. Monmouth, N. J.—The Officers' Singles Tennis Championship for the Cowan Cup was completed here recently. In the final match, 1st Lt. W. L. Bayer, Signal Corps, defeated 1st Lt. T. J. Tully, Signal Corps, 6-2, 6-2. Lieutenant Bayer's name will be inscribed on the Cowan Cup as winner for 1933. Lieutenant Bayer also won the championship in 1932. At the conclusion of the match, Col. A. S. Cowan, SC, presented the winner and runner-up with trophies.

The Fort Monmouth Football team defeated the West End Wild Cats by a score of 31-0 on Sunday, Oct. 8, 1933. The team is being coached by Maj. Maurice W. Reynolds, CC, who is assisted by 2nd Lt. J. E. Watters, SC.

FT. SILL TENNIS

Ft. Sill, Okla.—Two former West Point tennis team captains battled here recently for the Commandant's Cup and the singles championship of the Field Artillery School and Lt. Royal Reynolds, Jr., an Infantry officer, was the victor over Lt. T. L. Sherburne, Jr., in straight sets, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3. The new champ was last year's team captain, while Sherburne led the net artists back in 1928.

In the boys' tournament which reached the finals at the same time, William Stith won from George Mengel by 6-0, 9-7. At the close of the two matches, Brig. Gen. William M. Cruikshank, commandant of the school, presented Lieutenant Reynolds with a silver cup and presented William Stith with a tennis racket with cover.

Eighth Corps Area Officers

Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.—Col. Paul T. Hayne, AGD, having reported at these headquarters is assigned to duty as Adjutant General, Eighth Corps Area, with station at Ft. Sam Houston.

Col. John A. Berry, AGD, is relieved from duty as Assistant to the Corps Area Recruiting Officer and assigned to duty as Corps Area Recruiting Officer, in addition to his other duties.

Named to Board

Col. Earl I. Brown, CE, has been appointed a member of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, vice Maj. Gen. Edward M. Markham, USA, relieved.

New Jersey Ship Canal

Arguments in favor of the construction of a ship canal across the state of New Jersey from Raritan Bay to the Delaware River were presented by a delegation headed by the former Mayor of Trenton, N. J., Frederick W. Donnelly, who recently visited Col. Henry M. Waite, deputy administrator of public works. The delegation presented a strong case for this project with the result that much interest is being shown in it by the proper officials.

It was stated that the canal, which it was estimated would cost about \$173,000,000, would provide a direct link between the ports of New York and Philadelphia, and would employ some 5,000 men for a period of five years. The canal would be 25 feet deep, and 300 feet bottom width, and would have locks at either end raising it ten feet above sea level, thus preventing salt water from entering the upper reaches of the Delaware.

It was pointed out that the project would be a great boon to the rich territory that would benefit directly by it. In addition to its good effect on the employment situation, the canal would have a marked stimulus on business, more than paying for itself over a long period of years.

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7th C. A. Commander

(Continued from Page 177)

Nebraska, to command the 7th Corps Area.

General McCoy has been awarded the following decorations: Commander of the Order of the Crown (Belgian); Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George (British); Officer of the Legion of Honor (French); Croix de Guerre with Palm (French); Order of the Chia Ho (Chinese); Order of the Rising Sun (Japanese); Order of Prince Danilo I (Montenegrin); Silver Star Citation (United States) for Gallantry in Action Against Spanish Forces at Las Guasimas, Cuba, June 24, 1898; Silver Star Citation (United States) for Gallantry in Action Against Spanish Forces in Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898; and the Distinguished Service Medal (United States), the citation for which reads as follows:

"As Secretary of the General Staff, American Expeditionary Forces, his services were of particular value in the original organization of the forces in France. Later, in command of the 165th Infantry, 42nd Division, in the Baccarat Sector and then in command of the 63rd Infantry Brigade in the difficult fighting east of Rheims, he had a prominent part in the successes achieved."

On February 21, 1930, General McCoy was awarded an Oak Leaf Cluster for the Distinguished Service Medal with the following citation:

"For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As personal representative of the President in Nicaragua and Chairman of the Electoral Board during 1927 and 1928, General McCoy combined to a marked degree the qualities of diplomat and soldier and displayed excellent and sound judgment in a position of great responsibility, conducting a difficult mission with fairness, justice and tact, thereby commanding the respect of all factions, the acceptance by all political parties of the results of the election and the free expression of the Nicaraguan people. In connection with our relations with Latin-America this outstanding achievement of General McCoy, in the face of seemingly insurmountable obstacles, has brought great credit to himself and to the Army of the United States."

General McCoy is a member of the Initial General Staff Corps Eligible List and a graduate of the Army War College, 1910.

Letters to the Editor

(Continued from Page 173)

ment-privileges) will do such a thing? No indeed. Rather let us look forward to another congressional attempt to revise downward the regular army's pay schedule, eliminate some of its personnel and reduce its appropriations. And the tax payer wonders where his money goes.

"Circus Maximus."

LATE NOTICES

The following notices were received too late for classification:

Born

EDWARDS—Born at Annapolis, Md., October 26, 1933, to Lt. F. A. Edwards, USN, and Mrs. Edwards, a daughter, Suzanne Elisabeth.

EVANS—Born Oct. 1, 1933, to Capt. Frederick W. Evans, AC, USA, and Mrs. Evans, of Maxwell Field, Ala., a daughter, Faith Kellogg.

WRAY—Born at Washington, D. C., October 25, 1933, to Lt. Henry T. Wray, USN, and Mrs. Wray, a daughter.

Married

HUNT-DICKSON—Married at Portland, Ore., October 18, 1933, Mrs. Ernestine Monroe Dickson, daughter of Col. William Harrison Monroe, USA, and Mrs. Monroe, to Capt. Jonathan Hunt, USA.

Died

OSBORN—Died Oct. 24, 1933, at Plainfield, N. J., George Washington Osborn, expert translator in the office of Military Intelligence, Chief of Staff, USA.

WEEKS—Died Oct. 26, 1933 at Alcatraz Island, Calif., Col. George McDougall Weeks, Inf., USA, son of the late Brig. Gen. George H. Weeks, USA.

Coast Guard News

With the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, Coast Guard officials expect to be faced with a greater liquor smuggling problem than was ever presented under Prohibition. It is conservatively estimated by officials at Headquarters that the United States will lose approximately \$50,000,000 annual revenue on smuggled liquor after repeal, through inability of the service, with its activities greatly curtailed by "economy" measures, to effectively stop the inflow.

Reports received at Headquarters are that the liquor boats plying their trade off the coast, are already increased in numbers and boldness, the relaxation of enforcement on shore having lent stimulus to the "industry." After repeal, the situation will be much worse, it is predicted, for smugglers can undersell domestic and legitimate importers due to the taxes leveled. A custom duty of \$5 a gallon with \$1.10, \$2.60 or \$3 internal revenue duty added, and a tax of \$3 a gallon on domestic liquor, will allow smugglers to reap millions if adequate enforcement of the laws is not provided.

After repeal, with no prohibition agents or local authorities ashore, the Coast Guard will be the only barrier to stop the traffic, and with 140 of its patrol boats, recently laid up and a large cut in personnel made, in the name of economy, the Coast Guard will be unable to effectively curb the smuggling, with resultant loss of millions of dollars to the Government.

An idea of the situation is given by liquor shipments to the island of St. Pierre. Consular reports show that shipments of Canadian liquor to St. Pierre for the last three years total 4,407,037 gallons, roughly two-thirds of the total Canadian production. In September 253,389 gallons went to the tiny island, as compared to 94,680 in August and less than 90,000 gallons in September, 1932.

St. Pierre is a practically barren fishing outpost owned by France, now filled with huge liquor warehouses. Liquor going to St. Pierre is destined for smuggling to the United States, Government officials asserted.

The same thing, on a smaller scale, is true of the Bahamas, Puerto Barrios, Belize and Bermuda—bases for smugglers operating the Florida coast. Liquor stocks there are piling up. Rum fleets are enlarging.

Coast Guard authorities say smugglers today are selling high-grade imported whiskies at New York at \$12 a case. The tax alone on domestic liquor, figured on \$3 a gallon, would amount to about \$9. An importer would pay \$24 a case taxes on imports.

The Coast Guard figures that at present rates of taxation, the present illicit liquor traffic from sea amounts to \$18,300,000 annually. If 1919 spirits taxes are restored, this would amount to \$34,200,000. If, in addition, West Coast smuggling and transoceanic smuggling were included, and State, local and Federal taxes figured in, the revenue loss would be about \$50,000,000.

Orders to Officers

Comdr. (E) J. F. Hahn, det. Ponchartrain and assigned as Inspector, U. S. Coast Guard, at plant of Pusey and Jones, Wilmington, Del., to report not later than Nov. 10, 1933.

Comdr. (E) M. A. Doyle, det. Mojave and assigned as Inspector, U. S. Coast Guard, at plant of DeFoe Boat and Motor Works, Bay City, Mich., to report not later than Nov. 10, 1933.

Comdr. (E) H. N. Porham, det. Cayuga, and temporary assignment to Headquarters made permanent.

Capt. (E) L. J. Ker, det. New Orleans Division and Staff of Commander, Southern Area, for duty as Engineer Officer.

Lt. C. F. Edge, det. Base Nine, effective Dec. 1, 1933, and assigned Coast Guard Air Station, Miami, Fla.

Lt. R. L. Burke, det. Base Seven, effective Dec. 1, 1933, and assigned Base Nine.

Lt. (T) Luke Christopher, det. Base Nine, effective Dec. 1, 1933, and assigned Base Seven.

Lt. W. T. Schellhous, det. temporary duty Base Nine, and regular duties in office of Commander, Eastern Area, and assigned Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., to report not later than Nov. 1, 1933.

Lt. H. F. Slade, det. temporary duty Base Nine, and regular duties on Champlain, and assigned Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., to report not later than Nov. 1, 1933.

Lt. C. G. Bowman, det. temporary duty Base Nine, and regular duties CG-128 (Depot), and assigned Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., to report not later than Nov. 1, 1933.

Lt. (Jg) H. T. Diehl, det. Base Nine, and temporary assignment to Acushnet made permanent.

Lt. (Jg) E. E. Fahey, detached temporary duty Base Nine, and regular duties on Acushnet, and assigned Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., to report not later than Nov. 1, 1933.

Lt. (Jg) A. J. Hesford, det. temporary duty Base Nine, and regular duties on Welborn C. Wood, and assigned Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., to report not later than Nov. 1, 1933.

Lt. (Jg) W. E. Sinton, det. temporary duty Base Nine, and regular duties on Semmes, and assigned Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., to report not later than Nov. 1, 1933.

Mach. W. Robbins, det. Mojave, effective Nov. 10, 1933, and assigned office of Coast Guard Inspector, Pusey and Jones Shipyard, Wilmington, Del.

Carp. G. A. Merritt, det. Base Six, effective Nov. 10, 1933, and assigned office of Coast Guard Inspector, DeFoe Boat and Motor Works, Bay City, Mich.

Mach. A. Anderson, det. New York Division, and assigned Mojave.

Mach. James Madole, detached Base Seven, effective Nov. 15, 1933, and assigned Cartigan.

Mach. R. Bomberger, jr., det. Cartigan, effective on or about Nov. 20, 1933, and assigned Pontchartrain.

Mach. O. C. Scott, det. Bonham, effective Nov. 15, 1933, and assigned Base Fifteen.

Mach. F. Dillenkofer, det. Base Fifteen, effective upon the reporting of Mach. O. C. Scott, and assigned Welborn C. Wood.

Bosn. Addison P. Lewis, det. Cygan, and assigned Officer in Charge, Guard, effective Nov. 1, 1933.

Bosn. J. H. Snyder, det. Guard, effective upon relief by Bosn. A. P. Lewis, and assigned Cahokia.

Ch. Bosn. Hans Hanson, det. Cahokia, effective upon the reporting of Bosn. J. H. Snyder, and assigned Officer in Charge, Arcata.

Bosn. Emil Moen, det. Arcata, effective on or about Nov. 15, 1933, and assigned Haida.

Mach. A. Kenny, det. Gresham, effective Nov. 15, 1933, and assigned Escanaba.

Mach. G. C. Moore, det. Base Seventeen, effective Nov. 15, 1933, and assigned Shawnee.

Carp. A. H. Lansing, det. Itasca, and assigned Office of Coast Guard Inspector, Pusey and Jones Shipyard, Wilmington, Del.

Mach. A. J. K. Wallace, det. Escanaba, and assigned inspection duty at plant of Delaval Steam Turbine Company, Trenton, N. J.

The following temporary warrant officers have been detached from the Coast Guard and attached to the War Department for duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps or Public Works Projects:

Mach. (T) Lincoln Church.

Mach. (T) Robert E. Hearne.

Bosn. (T) Joel A. Osterberg.

Bosn. (T) Edward J. Williams.

Bosn. (T) Edwin J. Vetsch.

Bosn. (T) Earle B. Drinkwater.

Bosn. (T) Gordon P. Hammond.

Bosn. (T) John J. McSally, jr.

Bosn. (T) Raymond B. Newell.

Bosn. (T) Steward A. Scott.

Bosn. (T) Viktor Svensson.

Bosn. (T) George M. Walker.

Quartermaster Corps Construction

The following contracts have been awarded by The Quartermaster General under the Public Works Program:

Ft. Mason, San Francisco, Calif.—Scott Co., 243 Minna St., San Francisco (10-24-33), for water and sewer extensions, \$2,516.00; Pacific States Const. Co., 708 Call Bldg., San Francisco (10-24-33), for roads and walks, \$12,407.50; Severin Electric Co., 172 Clara St., San Francisco (10-24-33), for extending electric distribution system, \$3,944.00.

Hamilton Field, San Rafael, Calif.—Pacific States Const. Co., 708 Call Bldg., San Francisco (10-24-33), for post roads, catch basins and curbs, \$85,546.90; Oakland Sewer Const. Co., 9915 Walnut St., Oakland, Calif. (10-24-33), for construction of extension to sanitary and storm sewer systems, \$14,288.00; P. L. Burr, 320 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. (10-24-33), for construction and completion of extension to gas distribution system, \$10,838.00; George C. De Goyler, 217 Federal Telegraph Bldg., Oakland, Calif. (10-24-33), for construction and comple-

tion of extension to water distributing system, \$21,000.00.

Parksdale Field, La.—John T. Mapel, Fairbury, Ill. (10-24-33), for construction and completion of additions to street lighting system, \$8,500.00.

Langley Field, Va.—A. G. Pinkston & Co., Norfolk, Va. (10-24-33), for construction and completion of water, sewer and storm water drainage systems for officers and non-commissioned officers areas, \$16,576.00.

Ft. Humphreys, Va.—Bicklehaupt, Inc., American National Bank Bldg., Richmond, Va. (10-24-33), for construction and completion of water main for officers' quarters, \$6,975.00.

Ft. Riley, Kan.—William MacDonald Construction Co., St. Louis, Mo., for seven (7) four-family apartments, \$264,728.00.

Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif.—Frederick W. Snook Co., 596 Clay St., San Francisco, for sewer and water extensions, \$2,745.00; Fay Improvement Co., 758 Phelan Bldg., San Francisco, for roads and walks, \$2,790.00; Eureka Electric Radio Co., 3469 Mission St., San Francisco, for electric extension, \$630.00.

March Field, Riverside, Calif.—Cressner Manufacturing Company, Riverside, Calif., for three (3) single non-commissioned officers' quarters, \$19,480.00.

Ft. Devens, Mass.—W. J. Handley Company, Fitchburg, Mass., for one (1) Quartermaster Warehouse, including utilities thereto, \$30,693.00.

Barksdale Field, La.—Maples Construction Co., Box 114, Barksdale Field, Shreveport, La., for sixteen (16) garage buildings, \$25,900.00.

Hamilton Field, Calif.—Charles M. Davis, Paradise, Calif.—For dismantling structures at Mather Field, Calif., and transferring same to Hamilton Field, \$8,900.00.

Ordnance Non-Coms

An examination for promotion of non-commissioned officers of the first three grades of the Ordnance Department, Regular Army, will be held from May 21 to 23, 1934, inclusive.

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Favor Pay Cut Repeal

Additional replies are being received by the American Federation of Government Employees in its poll of members of Congress as to their sentiment regarding the pay cut.

Those received last week include:

Stephen W. Gambrill (D.), Maryland: "I... will vote to repeal that portion of the Economy Act which reduced the salaries of our deserving Government employees."

G. W. Edwards (R.), Pennsylvania: "I am in favor of a return of salaries generally to the Federal employees, and will be pleased to assist them to obtain the same."

Hamilton Fish, Jr., (R.), New York: "Am sympathetic to a partial if not a complete restoration of the wage scale of Federal employees."

I. H. Outrich (R.), Pennsylvania: "I am very happy to say, with the increased cost of living, due to wage increases of employees engaged in private industries, there is no question about the inconsistency of reducing the salaries of Government employees."

Benjamin K. Focht (R.), Pennsylvania: "I have no hesitation in assuring you that I will heartily cooperate in assisting to restore the pay of Government workers... The cut, I understand, is only temporary, and there need be no fear of its permanent continuance."

S. O. Bland (D.), Virginia: "My inclination is, to support it (elimination of pay cuts), but I should not care to commit myself at this time."

John G. Cooper (R.), Ohio: "I shall be very happy to assist them in every way I can, in restoring to them the salaries they received prior to the reduction that was made through the Economy Act."

Parker Corning (R.), New York: "At the very first moment possible, the compensation of Government employees should be returned to the former status, especially in view of the condition you mentioned."

War College and C. & G. S.

(Continued from Page 165)

that officers should be graduated from the War College at an age not in excess of 44 years, as this represents the midpoint of an Army career and finds an officer with twenty years of active service before him prior to compulsory retirement for age. Certain provisions to secure the selection of younger officers for the War College have been inserted above. It is desired that Chiefs of Arms and Services give full weight to the foregoing considerations in submitting their recommendations.

"7. As one of the principal objectives of the Army War College is the training of officers for service on the War Department General Staff, final selection of student officers will be made by the Chief of Staff.

"8. Chiefs of Arms and Services will submit, as soon as practicable, and not later than Dec. 1, 1933, their recommendations to fill the quotas apportioned to them by paragraphs 2 b and 2 c above. A list of alternates, arranged in order of priority of selection, will also be submitted. The number of alternates will be equal to at least one-half the number recommended as principals. In case any officer is recommended who does not possess all of the qualifications prescribed in paragraph 3, a notation of that fact will be made, together with a full statement of the reasons why his detail was recommended.

"9. If any Arm or Service is unable, for any reason, to furnish its full quota of students, an immediate report of that fact will be made to The Adjutant General."

Charleston "Goes Navy"

Charleston, S. C.—Going the rest of the country one better, Charleston, home port of the destroyer squadrons when on the Atlantic Coast and the site of the only first class Navy Yard between Norfolk and San Francisco, is celebrating

the entire week in honor of the Navy's birthday.

Mr. H. M. Pace, Navy League state chairman, has arranged celebrations in seven other South Carolina cities.

CCC Activities

Estes Park, Colo.—The members of the CCC Camp at Estes Park, Colo., Camp NP-1-C, Horseshoe Park, enjoyed a chicken dinner for their evening meal recently.

The speaker of the evening was Mr. Clement Yore, author and poet. Guests of the evening were Mr. Ray Baxter, U. S. Commissioner, Mr. John McLaughlin, Chief Ranger, and Mr. Dorr Yeager, Naturalist. The members of the staff present were Capt. L. W. Varner, Camp Commander, 1st Lt. Steele, Supply Officer, 2nd Lt. J. A. van Hardeveld, Mess Officer, Mr. Art Mathews, Camp Superintendent, Mr. Tim Coyle, Mr. J. J. McDermott, Mr. Ed Cole, Project Foremen, and the speaker of the evening Mr. Clement Yore.

CCC No. 874, Wyo.—Extract from "Snappy Daze," published at Camp O'Connor CCC Co. 874, Johnson County, Wyoming:

"DEDICATION.—The editors wish to

dedicate this issue of "Snappy Daze" to Major O'Connor, our Commanding Officer,—a gentleman and a soldier—who is being relieved of his command of Company 874 on Oct. 1, to be stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. His ability as a commander and executive, along with his spirit of co-operation has placed him high in the esteem of the men under his charge.

"Major O'Connor took command of Company 874 on June 7 at Fort Sill, Okla., relieving Lieutenant Kirkendall. On June 11 he entrained with the Company and brought them to their first camp site at Muddy Ranger Station in the Big Horn Mountains. Later he moved camp into Crazy Woman Canyon so that the men would be nearer their work and could avoid the long uphill trudge back to camp in the evening. And now Camp O'Connor has been moved to the lower end of Crazy Woman Canyon—the last move that will be made under the command of Major O'Connor.

"Major O'Connor has been with us for approximately four months and has so endeared himself to every man in the company that it will be with sad hearts that we will watch his departure on Oct. 1. When this company leaves the State of Wyoming on Oct. 15, our greatest

regret will be that Major O'Connor will not be one of us.

"In behalf of the Company the editors wish to express their appreciation to Major O'Connor for his aid in solving our personal problems as well as the larger ones of the Company. We wish him much future success wherever he may be stationed."

Boston—In an appeal issued here recently, Maj. Gen. Fox Conner, Commanding General of the First Corps Area, asked hunters who plan to enter the fields and forests in the New England States during the hunting season to take more than ordinary caution in the vicinity of the 121 companies of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

General Conner said that The Sportsman Magazine of Boston had advised the army authorities that approximately 230,000 hunting licenses were issued in New England in 1932. In commenting on this, General Conner said if the number of hunters approximates that of last year, about 230,000 men, armed with shot guns and rifles will this fall enter the New England fields and forests where approximately 25,000 youths of the CCC are at work. This force, it was pointed out, is about double that of the entire U. S. Army at home and abroad.

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The Schools listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory, address them directly or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal, Department of Education.

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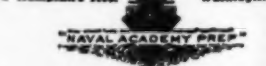
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